blog	منشور	apply for	يتقدم	electronic	اليكتروني	visual	بصري
website	موقع نت	application	طلب	facsimile	فاكس ميل	development	تنمية
personal	شخصي	art	فن	navigation	ملاحة	device	جهاز
diary	أجندة	connect	يوصل	prediction	تنبؤ	further	إضافي
exchange	يتبادل	connection	توصيلة	come true	يتحقق	quality	جودة
social	اجتماعي	name	يسمي	ring	يرن - رنين	thought	فكر
share	يشارك	promise	يوعد	post	يرسل خطاب	power	قوة
network	شبكة نت	headlines	عناوين	fax	فاكس	helmet	خوذة
guess	يخمن	complicate	يعقد	popular	محبوب	digital	رقمي
companies	شركات	complicated	معقد	technology	تكنولوجيا	communicate	يتصل
interests	اهتمامات	waste	يضيع	common	مشترك- عام	replace	يستبدل
advertise	يعلن	advantages	مزايا	smart	ذكي - أنيق	online	متصل
advertisement	إعلان	merits	مزايا	intelligence	ذكاء	offline	غير متصل
media	وسائل إعلام	demerits	عيوب	complex	معقد	notice	يلاحظ
amazing	مدهش	practise	يمارس	expert	خبير	research	يبحث
bully	بلطجي	practice	ممارسة	instead of	بدلاً من	keep in touch	يتصل
evidence	دليل	intention	نية	signal	إشارة	particularly	خاصة

Definitions تعريفات

blog	A personal website diary for other people to read.
Social network site	A website where people can write information about themselves and share it with other people.
interests	Activities that you enjoy doing or subjects that you enjoy studying.
advertise	To tell people about a product or service to persuade them to buy or use it.
apply	To officially ask to be considered for a job , place at a college etc by writing a letter.
complicated	Difficult to understand or deal with as it contains many different parts or details.
comment	An opinion that you give about someone or something.
online	connected to the internet.
website	a place on the internet where you can go to find out information about themselves and share it with other people.
internet	system allowing people 's computers around the world to exchange information .
connect	To join two places or things together.
development	The process of becoming bigger , better , more important , etc.
device	A machine or tool used for a particular purpose.
degital	Using a system in which information is shown in the form of changing electrical signals
fax	A document that is sent down a telephone line and then printed by a special machine.
Hiigh quality	A good standard
Smart	Smart machines use computers or the latest methods to work.
Technology	A combination of all the knowledge , equipment , methods etc that are used in sciebtific or industrial work.

visual Relating to seeing or your ability to see

Unit 10 | 2 | Expressions | 2 | Mr: Hesham

online	متصل بالانترنت	make comments	يعد تعليقات
offline	غير متصل بالانترنت	have the same interests	لديه نفس الاهتمامات
smart phone	موبايل ذكي	prefer to ..... rather than to	يفضل شيء عن شيء
stand still	يقف ساكن	Keep in touch with	يكون علي اتصال بـ
high quality	جودة عالية	make new friends	يكون صداقات جديدة
digital form	شكل رقمي	the power of thought	قوة التفكير
connect to	يوصل بـ	connect with	علي علاقة بـ
apply for	يتقدم لوظيفة	apply to	يتقدم الي شركة او شخص
communicate in	يتصل بلغة	communicate with	يتصل بشخص
do research into	يقوم ببحث في	go on a business trip	يقوم برحلة عمل
based on	قائم علي	share ..... with	يشارك مع
help......with	يساعد في	live on	يعيش علي

لاحظ هذه الاختصارات

Facsimile ⏩ fax الفاكس
satellite navigation ⏩ sat nav أقمار صناعية للملاحة
Electronic mail ⏩ e-mail بريد الكتروني
The internet ⏩ net شبكة الانترنت
Television ⏩ TV التلفزيون

Unit 10 | Questions and answers | Mr: Hesham

1-What is a blog?

♣A blog is a personal website diary for other people to read .

2-What is a social networking site?

♣It is a website where people can write information about themselves and share it with others

3- How were communications twenty years ago ?

♣Communications were very different from today. People used telephones , letter and fax.

4-What did people do to call friends quickly?

♣They found a telephone to ring others.

5-What are faxes ?

♣They are documents sent down a telephone line and printed by special machines .

6- Are people still using these methods طرق of communications ?

♣Yes they are still used but they are becoming less popular because of new technology.

7- What are the most common forms of communications today?

♣ They are mobile phone calls , text messages and e-mails.

8-What are smart phones?

♣They are phones with computers which can connect to the internet and sent e-mails.

9- Why is technology not going to stand still ?

♣Because scientists are going to continue inventing new , more complex ways of communicating.

10- What are visual communication mobiles ?

♣ They will be mobile devices that give us high - quality visual communication .

11- How can people send messages by the power of thought?

♣A special helmet connected to our brain will turn what we are thinking into a digital form whic we will then be able to communicate to other people that we know.

12- Are you with or against new technology?

♣I am with modern technology because it makes our life easier .

13- Do you think the mobile will replace traditional phones? Yes . I think so.

Unit 10	3	Future Tenses أزمنة المستقبل	3	Mr: Hesham

1- (shall أو will + أولاً المصدر)♣

Will (shall) is used :♣حالات استخدام المستقبل البسيط

1- 1-To express a future fact	التعبير عن حقيقة	• I'll be 18 next year.
2 -To decide something quickly.	اتخاذ قرار بعمل شيء	• I'll have coffee, please
3- To offer to do something	في حالة العرض	• I'll clean the car for you
• Shall I help you? في العرض و Shall we have a party? في تكوين الاقتراح shall تستخدم ♣		
4- To make an arrangement	الترتيب لعمل شيء	• I'll see you this evening
5– To promise .	الوعد	• I will buy you a car when you succeed.
6- To make a threat	التهديد	• I'll resign if I don't get a pay rise.
7-To predict event	التنبؤ بالأحداث	• The next generation of phones will be expensive
♣لاحظ استخدام المستقبل البسيط غالبا مع هذة التعبيرات. I believe / I feel sure / Perhaps / I expect / I'm sure / I think / I don't think / I wonder / probably / I suppose /I hope / definitely / •There is a good film on TV about science fiction. I think you will enjoy it. • I expect we will be able to send texts by the power of thought.		

2- (am - is – are + going to + المصدر)

(intentions / plans / and decisions / want) ♣تعبر عن 1 – نية مخطط لها من قبل

 We have already decided (planned) . We are going to buy a new house next year.

 I want to buy a new car so I'm going to save a lot of money.

Do you intend to buy a new mobile? (going) Are you going to buy a new mobile?

The chair is broken. You are going to fall .: 2 – حدث سيحدث بناء على دليل

 The sky is dark and cloudy. I think it is going to rain.

♣it's my train ticket . I am going to take the train to Luxor this afternoon.

 Watch out .You are going to break the vase.

 I listened to the weather forecast. It's going to rain

3- (The Present Continuous Tense زمن المضارع المستمر)

(للتعبير عن فعل في المستقبل تم الترتيب له (am- is – are + v+ ing) ♣ نستخدم المضارع المستمر

 I can't meet you tomorrow. I'm seeing the dentist.

 I am leaving the office at 11. (I have permission)

 We have arranged everything. We are giving a party tomorrow.

 We are watching the match on the stadium next Friday. I have arranged everything.

I have arranged everything to build a villa . (building) I am building a villa.

4-(The Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط)

Timetable 1- نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حدث مستقبلي طبقاً لجدول زمني

 The train leaves at 6 o'clock./ The final exams take place in next June.

When does the film start ? It starts at 7.00 p.m tonight

Tomorrow is Friday : Calendar 2 – يستخدم لتعبير عن التقويم

 After I finish university, I will look for a job. 3- ويستخدم بعد الروابط الزمنية في المستقبل

Language Functions:

Making plans	Making promises
Do you have any plans...?	I promise that I will ………………
My plan is ………………	I promise …………………..
I am planning to …………..	I promise I won't

Unit 11	4	Charlotte Bronte	4	Mr: Hesham

clothe	يكسو	fortunately	لحسن الحظ	governess	مربية	accidentally	مصادفة
feed	يطعم	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	contact	يتصل	think of	يفكر في
naughty	شقي	furniture	اثاث	countryside	الريف	miss	يفقد
right	حق	miserable	بائس	set off	يبدأ رحلة	in addition	بالإضافة
silent	صامت	brief	مختصر	icy	جليدي	a vet	بيطري
behave	يتصرف	deserve	يستحق	hoof	حافر الفرس	surprised	مندهش
opposite	عكس	shout at	يصيح في	enormous	ضخم	jumper	بلوفر
member	عضو	notice	يلاحظ	gentleman	جنتلمان	gloves	قفاز
provide	يقدم	position	موقع	slip	ينزلق	sunny	مشمس
rule	قاعدة	nearby	قريب	rider	راكب	sunglasses	نظارة
relations	أقارب	refer to	يشير إلي	pain	الم	discomfort	إزعاج
adult	بالغ	offer	يقدم	manage to	ينجح في	exactly	بالظبط
servant	خادم	distance	مسافة	follow	يتبع	research	يبحث
lock	يحبس	settle in / into	يستقر	slide	ينزلق	degree	درجة
decade	عقد	fortnight	أسبوعين	century	قرن	millennium	الفية

Definition

governess	A woman who lives with a family and teaches children at home.		
hoof	The foot of an animal such as a horse		
settle in	Start to feel happy after moving to a new home		
clothe	To provide clothes to someone	icy	covered in sand
dislike	To hate / opposite of like	naughty	To behave badly
miserable	To be very sad (unhappy)	relation	Is a member of your family
slip	Accidentally slide so that you fall	contact	Communicate with
silent	Not to make any sound	right	A rule which allows you to do something

Prepositions and expressions

provide for	يقدم - يوفر	have the right to	لديه الحق في
Provide with	يزود	get on well with	ينسجم جيداً مع
settle down / in	يستقر	manage to	ينجح في – يتمكن من
shout at	يصيح في – يسب	instead of	بدلاً من
set off - out	يبدأ رحلة	spent money on	ينفق مال علي
kind to	عطوف مع	climb on to the roof	يصعد علي السطح
contact with	يتصل بـ / يحتك بـ	come from a poor family	يأتي من أسرة فقيرة
run towards	يجري تجاه	throw to the ground	يطرحه ارضاً
call for	يدعو - يستدعي	covered in / with	مغطي بـ

F وجمع الكلمات المنتهية بـ Fو Irregular plural الجمع الشاذ

a man	men	a woman	women	a child	children
a foot	feet	a goose	geese	a tooth	teeth
a wolf	wolves	a knife	knives	a wife	wives

a hoof	hoofs - hooves	a proof	Proofs	a roof	roofs

Agreeing with opinion		disagreeing with opinion	
I'd go along with that	I think so	I 'm completely against	I don't agree
I couldn't agree more	Ok	I don't think so	I disagree with
That's true	You are right	I'd say the opposite	That's not always true

{{ Charlotte Bronte wrote the story " Jane Eyre "}}

1-Why did Jane live with her uncle ?
Because her parents died , she went to live with her kind uncle , Mr Reed.

2-Why did her cousins Eliza , John and Georgina dislike her?
They said that she wasn't as good as them because she had come from a poorer family.

3-How did John insult يسب Jane while she was reading ?
He shouted at her pushing the book out of her hand and told her that she had no right to read their books. He said they had to feed and clothe her.

4- How did Mrs Reed add to Jane's misery تعاسة ?
She told Jane that she was naughty and ordered a servant to lock her in a cold room.

5-Why did Jane live many difficult years at the school ?
Because the head teacher spent little money on the school so she advertised for a job.

6- What was her job at Thornfield Hall?
She worked as a governess and she settled at a large house at Thornfield Hall .

7- What was Jane's opinion of Mrs Fairfax and Adele ?
Mrs Fairfax was always really kind to her and She got on well with Adele (her student).

8- What kind of work does a governess do ?
She lives with a family to teach their children .

9-Why did Jane often climb on to the roof of the house at Thornfield Hall?
To look over the countryside as she needed contact with the outside world.

10-Why did Jane go to the village of Hay ?
She went there to post a letter for Mrs Fairfax

11- Why did Jane have free time?
Because Adele had a cold and Jane didn't have to teach her.

12-How far was the village of Hay ?
It was eight kilometres away .

13- What was the weather like that day ?
It was really a beautiful day ; it was sunnier but colder than it had been and the roads were icy.

14- Why was the gentleman was on the ground in pain?
Because the horse slipped and threw the gentleman to the ground .

15-When was the gentleman looked surprised?
When Jane told him that she was the governess at Thornfield hall.

16- How did Jane help the gentleman?
She caught the horse and helped the gentleman get back on to the horse.

17- How did the gentleman behave towards her ?
He didn't thank Jane ; he called his dog Pilot to follow and set off towards Thornfield Hall.

18-What do you think Jane's life was like as a governess?

It was lonely. There was little social life. She had no friends or people of her own age.

19-Which subjects do you think was Adele taught ?
She was probably taught maths , music , history , geography , science and a language.
20-Why do you think Jane needed contact with the outside world ?
Because she spent most of her time in the big house with the family of Adele .
21- Why do you think the gentleman left without thanking Jane?
Because he was an important person and she was just a governess.
22- Were there fewer schools in the nineteenth century than today ?
Yes , there were fewer schools in the nineteenth century

Unit 11	6	Past perfect	6	Mr: Hesham

يتكون الماضي التام من : (التصريف الثالث Had + pp)وفي المبني للمجهول يتكون من (had been + pp)

♦He **discovered** that he **had lost** his wallet . الماضي التام هو فعل حدث قبل فعل ماضي آخر
♦She was crying because she **had lost** her mobile.
♦ **Jane had lived with her parents before she moved to Gateshead Hall .**

(قواعد متعلقة بالماضي التام)

✿ After (as soon as) ماضي تام , **ماضي بسيط**

♦ **Jane went to Thornfield Hall after they had offered her a job there**
♦**After** he had watched TV, He went to bed.
♦**After** I had finished studying, I played football..

✿ **ماضي بسيط منفي** **till / until** **ماضي تام**

♦He didn't go out **till** he had taken the money
♦We didn't eat **until** our father had arrived.

✿ It wasn't **until** ماضي تام that **ماضي بسيط**

♦ It wasn't **until** he had slept that we left
♦It wasn't **until** 1960s that TV was invented

✿ It was only **when** ماضي تام that ماضي بسيط

♦It was only **when** he had died that I fainted ♦It was only **when** he had left that I was sad.

♦When ----- **ماضي تام** -------- **ماضي بسيط** ♣When I had arrived , the train left

2 – يأتي الماضي التام والماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية ومعناها (لم يكد ....حتى)

♦No sooner ----- than -- -/ (Scarcely – Barely – Hardly) -------- when -------

♦He had **no sooner** arrived **than** the train left.
♦ She had **hardly** studied **when** she slept.

♦ **ولكن إذ ا طلب أن نبد أ بـ** (No sooner/Hardly/Scarcely) **فإننا نقدم** had **على الفاعل**

♦No sooner **had** he arrived **than** the train left ♦ **Hardly had** she studied **when** she slept.

✿ Before-by the time - **ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط**

♦Before he went to bed, he had watched TV. ♦Before he arrived, she had cooked lunch.
♦By the time I sent the letter, I had written it. ♦By six o'clock , I had seen the match.**ماضي تام فقط**

♦When ----- **ماضي بسيط** ------ **ماضي تام**

♦When I arrived at the station , the train had left.

3 – إذ ا لم يأتي بعد After / before فاعل فيأتي بعدهم (v + ing)

♦**After reading** the book, he gave it to me. ♦ **Before sleeping**, he had eaten.

أمثلة محلولة

First , I did the shopping. Then , I went home ______________ (until)

I didn't go home until I had done the shopping.

After we had played volleyball , we went to the cafeteria . (Hardly)
Hardly had we played volleyball when we went to the cafeteria .
Before she slept , she had watched the film. (Having)
Having watched the film , she slept.
As soon as he had gone out , it rained . (No sooner) (no sooner)
No sooner had it rained than it rained .
He had no sooner gone out than it rained .
By the time they went out , they had turned the lights off. (It wasn't until)
It wasn't until they had turned off the light that they went out.
It was only when they had turned the light off that they went out.

Unit 12	7	People at work	7	Mr: Hesham

request	طلب	carpenter	نجار	excitement	إثارة	hostess	مضيفة
caller	متصل	furniture	أثاث	foreign	أجنبي	attendant	مضيف
note down	يدون	inspector	مفتش	waiter	نادل	surgery	جراحة
address	يخاطب	education	تربية	serve food	يقدم طعام	surgeon	جراح
confirm	يؤكد	educational	تربوي	restaurant	مطعم	airline شركة طيران	
booking	حجز	colleague	زميل	fireman	رجل إطفاء	note down	يدون
culture	ثقافة	customer	زبون	fire	نار	side	جانب
oasis	واحة	apply for	يتقدم لـ	on fire	محترق	topic	موضوع
secretary	سكرتير	encourage	يشجع	set fire	يشعل نار	fly	يطير
training	تدريب	practical	عملي	pilot	طيار	flight رحلة طيران	
duties	واجبات	investment	استثمار	material	مادة خام	bakery	مخبز
ambition	طموح	invest	يستثمر	satisfaction	قناعة	bake	يخبز
continent	قارة	sales	مبيعات	satisfactory	مرضي	exploration	استكشاف
train (in)	يدرب	contact	يتصل	satisfy	يرضي	dentist طبيب أسنان	
certificate	شهادة	laboratory	معمل	on my own	بمفردي	teeth	أسنان
course	دورة	method	طريقة	skills	مهارات	cleaner	منظف
boss	رئيس	uniform	زى موحد	interpret	يترجم	resident	مقيم
documents	وثائق	manual	يدوي	translate	يترجم	shack	كوخ
experiments	تجارب	labour	عمل	translator	مترجم	shanty	كوخ
qualification	مؤهل	housing	إسكان	downtown	وسط البلد	legal	شرعي
qualified	مؤهل	sights	معالم	air hostess	مضيفة	illegal غير شرعي	
guard	حارس	pay	مرتب	snack	وجبة خفيفة	imaginary خيالي	
scientific	علمي	link	صلة	reference	مرجع	sanitation صحة عامة	

Definitionsتعريفات	
apply	to officially ask to be considered for a job , a place at a college
improve	to become better or to make something better.
qualifications	an examination that you have passed at school or university.
attendant	someone who takes care of public place and deal with customers.
advertisement	a set of words or pictures in a newspaper, a magazine etc ....
course	a series of lessons about a subject.
translate	is to change speech or writing from one language into another.
an architect	an architect designs flats , villas , houses etc .

a customer	is a person who buys things at a shop
lifeguard	helps swimmers who are in danger at the beach or swimming pool

Expressions and prepositione

get to	يصل إلي	work as	يعمل كـ	apply to	يتقدم الي مكان
turn on	يفتح	at the end of	في نهاية	look up	يبحث في معجم
mix together	يخلط معا	reason for	سبب لـ	apply for	يتقدم لوظيفة
put into	يضع في	cause of	سبب لـ	have to	يجب أن
full of	مملوء بـ	work for	يعمل عند	in the end	اخيراً
cut out of	ينزع من	work with	يعمل مع	at the end of	في نهاية
think about	يفكر في	train in	يدرب علي	an hour	في الساعة
talk to	يتحث إلي	translate into	يترجم الي	Travel agent's	مكتب سياحة
talk about	يتحدث عن	find out	يكتشف	at the weekend	في الشهر
stay at - in	يقيم في	point out	يبين	a course in	دورة تدريبية في

Unit 12 | 8 | Questions and answers | 8 | Mr: Hesham

1- How many hours a week does Leila(secretary) work ?

48 hours a week . / 6 days a week

2-Why did Leila apply for this job ?

Because Leila wanted to work for a modern company that works with foreign companies .

3-Does Leila(secretary) have to work on 6th October ?

No , because it is a national holiday

4-What did Leila (secretary)do when she started this job ?

She found out what other people did .

5-What does Leila(secretary) have to do now ?

She writes letters and e-mails , answers phone calls and sometimes translates letters .

6-Why is it important for someone in a travel company to speak English well ?

English is an international language spoken by many people as a second language.
A person in a travel company would need to speak to people from many countries .

7-Do you think Leila(secretary) will need to be best at English ?

She will probably need all four language skills : listening and speaking (for phone calls and meetings), reading and writing (for letters, e-mails, reading brochures

8-Why do you think Leila(secretary) will need to be able to translate from and into Arabic ?

There will be documents وثائق & letters, etc, which need to be read by people who know only Arabic and others by people who don't know any Arabic .

9-How do you think Leila (secretary) uses the internet in her work ?

To book flights and other travel reservations, to check times, to find accommodation إقامة, to research holiday destinations وجهات and tourist attractions etc...... .

10-What are the advantages of speaking to people in their languages ?

It is easier to communicate, but also easier to understand possible cultural differences.
It also leads to respect and mutual understanding تفاهم متبادل .

11-Which job would you like to do ? What qualities do you need for it ?

A tour guide : to research information about places of interests. To deal with foreigners .
A good command of foreign languages , having a pleasant character, knowledgeable .

12-Why do you think each job needs someone who can speak English ?

Because it is an international language and to be able to communicate with others easily

Unit 12 | Reported speech | Mr: Hesham

❖ 1- :- (tell) ⇨ (say to) (تبقي كما هي   say)
2 - ونـربـط بـ that أو بـدونـهـا
3 - نغير الضمائر (ضمير المتكلم يعود علي ما قبل said والمخا طب علي ما بعدها
4 – لا نغير الأزمنة إذا كان فعل القول say(s) في المضارع
5- لانغير الازمنة اذا كان فعل القول ماضي والجملة حقيقة او قيلت منذ فترة قصيرة
6 – إذا كان فعل القول (said) في الماضي نغير الأزمنة إلي ماضيها
7 – إذا حولنا الأزمنة للماضي نغير الكلمات الخاصة بالأزمنة

المضارع البسيط يصبح ماضي بسيط	المضارع المستمر يصبح ماضي مستمر
المضارع التام يصبح ماضي تام	الماضي البسيط يصبح ماض تام
Shall – will تصبح (would)	can تصبح could // may تصبح might

هذه الأفعال لا تتغير في الغير مباشر

would   could / /   used to / /   ought to //   should / /   must //

Unit 12	9	Reported speech	9	Mr: Hesham

♣ تحــول الظـروف الزمنية والمكانية كالآتي :

yesterday ⇨the day before - the previous day		next	the following
tomorrow ⇨ the next (following) day		this	that
now then	today that day	here	there
tonight that night	ago, last before	these	those

♣ The teacher said to us, " You should obey your parents."
The teacher told us that we should obey our parents.
♣He said to me "I will travel to Port Said tomorrow"
He told me that he would travel to port said the next day.
♣She said to her brother, "I phoned you yesterday"
She told her brother that she had phoned him the day before.
لاحـظ: إذا كـان داخـل الأقـواس أكثـر مـن جمـلـة نربـط الثانية بـ and added that
♣She said "I didn't attend the party. I was very ill."
♣She said that she hadn't attended the party and added that she had been very ill.
===

♣ لاحظ عدم تغير الأزمنة بعد (if) في الحالة الثانية والثالثة وبعد قاعدة (I wish / If only)
♣ He said, " If I had won , I would have been happy ."
♣ He said that if he had won , he would have been happy .

لا نحول الأزمنة اذا كان فعل القول مضارع

♣Rania says that she will travel to London
♣Rania says, "I will travel to London..

لا نحول الأزمنة اذا كان فعل القول ماضي والجملة حقيقة أو قيلت من فترة قصيرة

♣Ali said to Ramy, " The earth is round."
♣ Ali told Ramy that the earth is round. (fact)
♣He said just now, " No one is allowed to leave."
♣He said just now that no one is allowed to leave.

تحويل الجملة الامرية

❖ يتحـول فعـل القـول إلي :- ordered – asked – told – advised - begged

♣He said to his son “study hard and you will get high marks”
♣He advised his son to study hard and he would get high marks .

❖ في الأمــر المنفـى نستخـدم (المصـدر + not to)

♣He said to me “don’t waste your time.”
♣He advised (told) me not to waste my time.
♣He told me not to make noise in class and to be quiet.

تحويل السؤال في الغير مباشر

♣ نحول فعل القول إلي ask / wonder / want to know / Can you tell me)
♣ إذا كان السؤال بأداة استفهام نربط بنفس الأداة وإذا كان بفعل مساعد نربط بـ (if / whether)
♣ نتبع نفس الخطوات الخاصة بالضمائر والكلمات والأزمنة مثلما حدث مع الجملة الخبرية
♣ في السؤال الغير مباشر لا نقدم الفعل المساعد علي الفاعل ولا نضع علامة استفهام في الأخر

♣Mona said to Amr , " When will your father visit my father ?"
♣Mona asked Amr when his father would visit her father .
♣She said to me, " Did you attend the party yesterday ?
♣She asked me If I had attended the party the day before .

Unit 13 | 10 | Great works of engineering | 10 | Mr: Hesham

works	أعمال فنية	include	يشمل	waterway	ممر مائي	plan	خطة
railway	سكة حديد	bridge	كوبري	take over	يتولي مسئولية	foreign	اجنبي
line	خط	incredible	مذهل	both	كليهما	central	مركزي
affect	يؤثر علي	altogether	تماماً	direction	اتجاه	several	عديد
effect	تاثير	earthquake	زلزال	authority	سلطة	arrange	يرتب
expert	خبير	lighthouse	منارة	charge	يسدد رسوم	group	مجموعة
caller	متصل	damage	تلف	income	دخل	adviser	مستشار
stage	مرحلة	tunnel	نفق	section	قسم - قطاع	background	خلفية
facts	حقائق	tower	برج	take care	يعتني	employ	يوظف
exactly	بالضبط	mention	يذكر	Asia	اسيا	employee	موظف
point	نقطة	link	يوصل	Europe	أوروبا	charity	إحسان
altitude	ارتفاع	shorten	يقصر	take part	يشارك	remove	يزيل
supply	مخزون	journey	رحلة	take place	يحدث	honest	أمين
amazing	مذهل	Universal	عالمي	take off	يخلع	opinion	راي
extremely	للغاية	operate	يشغل	take away	يزيل	exam	امتحان
frozen	مجمد	permanently	دائماً	plate	طبق	nervous	عصبي
highlight	يركز ضوء	frozen	مجمد	climber	متسلق	nearly	تقريباً

Definitions

altitude	the height above sea level
frozen ground	ground that is hard because the temperature is below zero. Like ice.
run	to go from one place to another at regular times.
supply	an amount of something that can be used.
sea level	the average level of the sea , used as a standard of measuring the heights
stages	state or levels that someone or something reaches in a process.
permanently	lasting for a long time for ever
affect	to cause a change in someone or something.

charge	to ask someone to pay a particular amount of money for something		
operate	to manage and control a business		
section	one of the parts that an object , group , place , etc , is divided into.		
Shorten	to make something short	Take over	you win a control
Waterway	river or stream	income	it is money you earn.

Take + preposition

Take off	يخلع - تقلع	Take part	يشارك	Take away	يأخذ بعيداً
Take after	يشبه	Take place	يحدث	Take care of	يعتني بـ
Take to	يدمن	Take in	يمتص – يأوي	Take in	يستوعب – يخدع
Take on	يوظف	Take up	يشغل حيز	Take out of	يخرج من

Special Difficulties

work	عمل (لا تجمع)	People don't go to work on national holidays .
works	أعمال فنية و هندسية	Mr Hesham read all the works of William Shakespeare.
Take care of	يعتني بـ	We should take care of (look after) our environment.
Take over	يتولي مسئولية	Who takes over your family when your father travels ?
affect	يؤثر علي	Pollution affects our health badly .
effect	تاثير	Pollution has a bad effect on our health .
In charge of	مسئول عن	Who is in charge of the department ?

Unit 13	11	Questions and answers	11	Mr: Hesham

1-Why was the Suez Canal built ?

The Suez Canal was built to shorten the sea journey from the west to the east.

2- What does The Suez Canal link ?

The Sues Canal links the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea .

3-When was the first canal built?

It was built in around 1300 BCE .

4- Why didn't it continue to work ?

Because it wasn't taken care of and it wasn't used after the eighth century.

4- Who started to think of building the canal again ?

A French engineer called Ferdinand de Lesseps .

5- When did the Egyptian Government start working on the new canal?

In 1858.

6- How long is the canal?

164 kilometres long.

7- When was the canal opened ?

It was opened in 1869 .

8- How much did it cost ?

It cost $ 100.000

9- Which company the right to operate the canal ?

The Universal Suez Ship Canal was given the right to operate the canal for 99 years.

10- How was World business immediately affected by the opening of the canal?

Things were moved by ship much faster than before.

11- How did The Suez Canal shorten the distance between the east and the west?

The journey from Europe to Asia was shortened by 9.500 kilometres and by 20 days.

12- When did Egypt take over the canal?

Since 1956 , the canal has been operated by the Suez Canal Authority.

13- How many ships use the canal every day ?
50 ships use the canal every day .
14- Where can ships travel in both directions ?
In passing places.
15- How long does the ship take to pass through the canal ?
Between 11 to 16 hours .
16- Why is the canal important for Egypt ?
Because the ships are charged to use the waterway .This money is important income for Egypt.
17- Why was a new 35 kilometre section of the canal opened in 2015?
To help modern ships which are much bigger than in the past.
18- What were other great engineering projects you know?
The pyramids , the Great Wall of China , the lighthouse , The High Dam and Eiffel Tower.
==

Language Function

Ask for advice	Give advice
Can I ask your advice ………………..?	I think that you should ……………..
What's your advice?	If I were you , I would ………………..
Could you give us some advice ?	If you want my honest opinion …………
What should I do to keep fit ?	You should do exercise .

Unit 13 | 12 | Passive | 12 | Mr: Hesham

am – is – are + (pp) المبنى للمجهول في المضارع	Was – were + (pp) المني للمجهول في الماضي
All the passengers are given a supply of oxygen Over 500 kilometres of the line is built on permanently frozen ground. Passengers are carried at 120 kilometres an hour by train specially built for high altitudes. The Suez Canal is used by 50 ships every day. The field is irrigated.	The line was built in two stages . This stage was opened in 2006. Jane Eyre was written by Charlotte Bronte One of our windows was broken last night. Ali was asked to finish his homework today. The road was built through the desert.

طريقة التحويل من مبني للمعلوم لمبني للمجهول:

1- المفعول يصبح فاعل والعكس
2- نضع (be) في نفس زمن أو حالة الفعل الأساسي
3 – التصريف الثالث للفعل الأساسي

Passive - Active : The maid keeps the house clean. في الفاعل يقوم بالفعل المبني للمعلوم
Passive :The house is kept clean by the maid الفاعل يقع عليه الفعل في المبني للمجهول
Active : She cleaned the room.
Passive : The room was cleaned by her.

الجملة الاستفهامية

♣Do people speak Arabic all over the world ? ♣ Is Arabic spoken all over the world ?
♣Where did he hide the book ? ♣ Where was the book hidden by him ?
♣ Who speaks English ? ♣ Who is English spoken by ?
♣ Who did you meet yesterday ? ♣ Who was met by you yesterday ?
When does Ahmed play music ? When is music played by Ahmed?

Active : They are playing football. Passive : Football is being played by them.
Active : I have been reading this story. Passive : This story has been read by me.
Active : We will have to cancel the flight. Passive : The flight will have to be cancelled.
Active : We will start to build a new house . Passive : A new house will start to be built .
Active : I don't understand what he said . Passive ; What he said isn't understood by me .

❖ **لاحــظ :- طريقـة تحـويــل الجمــل الآتيـة إلـى المبنـى للمجهــول .**

Active : I don't like people deceiving me. Passive : I don't like being deceived .
The thief killed the woman and ran away. The woman was killed by the thief who ran away.
Active : Nobody helped them. Passive : They were not helped by anybody.
Active : I don't like people cheating me. Passive: I don't like being cheated by people .

❖ **الأفعـال التى يليها المصدر بـدون *to* فى للمجهـول يأتي بعـدها (المصـدر + *to*)**

Active : He made us leave. Passive : We were made to leave.
Active : I let Ahmed go out . Passive : Ahmed was allowed to go out.

❖ **إذا جـاء الفاعل والمفعول واحـد فى الجملـة نستخـدم ضمير عاكـس .**

Active : He let other people laugh at him. Passive : He let himself be laughed at.

❖ **الفعـل *have* لا يبنـى للمجهـــول ويحـــول إلـى ما يســاويــه فـى المعنــى .**

Have = *own – possess – belong to – suffer – eat – buy – spend – take*
Active : I have a car . Passive : A car is (possessed – owned) by me.

❖ **إذا وجـد بالجمـلـة مفعـولين استخدم أي منـهما فاعـلا وإذا بدأت بالمفعـول غيـر العاقـل نستخـدم *to* – *for***

Active : I gave them the good presents
Passive : They were given the good presents.
Or The good presents were given to them

Unit 14	13	Jules Verne	13	Mr: Hesham

explore يستكشف	compare يقارن	rescuer منقذ	final نهائي
exploration استكشاف	idea فكرة	weigh يزن	finally أخيراً
balloon منطاد / بالون	a partner شريك	weight وزن	list قائمة
law القانون	argument جدال	race سباق / سلالة	menu قائمة طعام
lawyer محامي	arrest يقبض علي	humanity البشرية	go round يدور / يلف
realise يدرك / يحقق	crime جريمة	fortune ثروة / حظ	world العالم
realization إدراك	criminal مجرم	rocket صاروخ	ship سفينة
fiction خيال	commit يرتكب	submarine غواصة	boat مركب / قارب
science علم / علوم	serve يخدم / يقدم	save ينقذ / يوفر	horseback ظهر خيل
plays مسرحيات	servant خادم	savings مدخرات	notes ملاحظات
type نوع	service خدمة	alive حي	find out يكتشف
novelist روائي	agreement اتفاق	die يموت	sample عينة
author مؤلف	disagreement عدم اتفاق	dead ميت	return يعود
writer كاتب	fog ضباب	death الموت	end نهاية / غاية
article مقال	foggy كثير الضباب	across عبر	at the end في النهاية
poem قصيدة	kidnap يختطف	late متأخر	in the end أخيرا
poet شاعر	rescue إنقاذ / ينقذ	miss يفتقد / يفقد	describe يصف
poetry شعر	fortunately لحسن الحظ	fuel وقود	description وصف
come out يظهر	relax يسترخي / يهدأ	luxury رفاهية / ترف	collect يجمع

Definitions تعريفات

Exploration	Travelling through an unfamiliar area to find out what it is like.
Balloon	A small coloured rubber bag that's field with air to use as a toy or decoration
Come out	Become available for people to buy,
Fiction	Books and stories about imaginary people and events.
Argument	Disagreement, especially one in which people talk loudly.
Criminal	Someone who is proved guilty of a crime.
Agreement	An arrangement to do something made by two or more people, etc....
Servant	Someone whose job is to live in someone's house to serve him.
Lawyer	A person who advises people about the law and speaks forthem in the court.
Realize	You suddenly know something
criminal	Someone who does something wrong or commits a crime
kidnapped	Taken until someone gives money for the person to be free .

collocation

catch	A ball // a bus // a train // a criminal //a disease // a flight // fish // a thief // infection
miss	A bus // a train // flight // lecture // you // my friends // a record // peace of mind
lose	A match // a race // weight // money // my mobile // a ball // a criminal

Special Difficulties

The story was published in 1883. = The story came out in 1883.
The earliest type of air travel was the hot air balloon.
Win (a match - a cup – a race – championship – a medal – money from a game or gambling)
Earn (his living - money from work or a job)
Gain يكسب معنويا (reputation – fame – weight – experience)
Collect money for a charity يجمع مال للجمعية الخيرية
Servant خادم يأخذ أجر // slave (لا يأخذ أجر) عبد // in a hurry علي عجل // route خط سير – مسار

Unit 14	14	Questions and answers	14	Mr: Hesham

1- When did the story begin ?
In a London club on 2nd October, 1872 .
2- Why did Fogg's friend think Fogg couldn't travel around the world in eighty days ?
Because he thought it was too far to go in eighty days. It would take longer than eighty days .
3- Why do you think Fogg decided to try to go round the world in eighty days ?
He wanted the challenge and excitement . Perhaps he needed something to fill his free time .
4- Why do you think he had the time to spend travelling like this ?
because he was rich .
5- Which route would you choose to travel round the world ?
I'd choose Land route .
6- What would you most look forward to seeing on this journey ?
I'd like to see Sights, parks, museums and historical places .
7 - How would you travel around the world as fast as possible?
I would travel by air
8 – Which charity would you like to collect money for ?
For charities *الجمعيات الخيرية* which care for the incurable diseases such as cancer ,etc
9 - How much would Fogg win if he succeeded?
He would win $ 20,000 .(pound Sterling)

10- Why did Fogg and his servant have to travel by elephant in India ?

They had to travel by elephant in India because the railway line wasn't finished .

11- What did Fix think of Fogg ?

He thought Fogg was the criminal he was looking for .

12- What did Fogg and Passpartout lose in Britain ?

They lost a day and so lost the money

13- Why did Passpartout discover that it was December 20th , not December 21st ?

Because they had travelled east. They had crossed the international Date line and saved a day .

14- When did Aouda go with Fogg and Passpartout on their journey ?

After they saved her from death.

15- What do you think Fogg's friend told him when he arrived back in London?

He congratulated him and gave him the money of the bet الرهان (£20,000) .

Unit 14		Relative Pronouns		Mr: Hesham

Who – whom – which – that – whose – where - when

❖ طريقة الربط بضمير الوصل

❖ – نحدد المشترك في الجملتين (اسم وضمير)

❖ – نحذف المشترك الثاني ونضع ضمير الوصل بدلاً منه في بداية الجملة الثانية

❖ – نضع الجملة الثانية بعد المشترك الأول

(Who / that) ضمير وصل بمعنى الذى / التي يحل محل الفاعل العاقل ويتبعه فعل أوتحل محل المفعول

♣Ali is a surgeon . He cured the patient . (who)

♣ Ali who (that) cured the patient is a surgeon .

♣..Amr is lazy . I don't like him. (who) ♣Amr who / that I don't like is lazy .

♣ The boy was smart .I talked to him . (who) ♣The boy who (that) I talked to was smart

(Whom) تحل محل المفعول العاقل ويتبعه فاعل وفعل وممكن ان يأتي قبله حرف جر

♣This is the girl. He saved the girl. ⇨ This is the girl whom / that he saved.

Unit 14	15	Relative Pronouns	15	Mr: Hesham

♣The man was honest . I lived with him ⇨The man whom / that I lived with was honest.

♣The man with whom I lived was honest. ⇨The man I lived with was honest .

3 – (Which / that) تحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول الغير عاقل

♣Marwa bought a mobile. The mobile was expensive.

♣Marwa bought a mobile which / that was expensive.

♣ I killed the dog . It bit my son. (which) ⏩ I killed the dog which (that) bit my son

♣I bought a car . I went to Alexandria by it . (which)

♣I bought a car by which I went to Alexandria

4 – Whose للعاقل وغير العاقل ويتبعها اسم (their - his – her – our- 's) تحل محل الملكية

⏩I know a boy . His father is an engineer. ⏩I know a boy whose father is an engineer.

⏩The cat ate the fish . Its tail was long. ⏩ The cat whose tail was long ate the fish.

5 – Where = (in / at which) تحل محل المكان ومعناها حيث

⏩This is the house . We live in it. ⏩This is the house where we live.

⏩This is the house where we live. ⏩This is the house in which we live.

⏩This is the house which we live in. ⏩This is the house we live in.

⏩We learn in this school. ⏩This is the school where we learn

I live in Cairo where I was born / Cairo is where I was born .

6 – When = (in / on / at which) تحل محل الوقت أو الزمن

⏩Ramadan is the month . We fast in it./ ⏩Ramadan is the month when we fast.

⏩July is the month when he was born. ⏩July is the month in which he was born.

⏩July is the month which he was born in. ⏩ July is the month he was born in

لاحظ ربط هذه الأمثلة بضمائر الوصل

♣I like my grandfather best . (who) ♣My grandfather is the person who I like best .

♣I like English best of all the subjects at school . (which)

♣English is the subject which I like best of all the subjects at school .

♣We had a picnic here last year . (where) ♣This is the place where we had a picnic last year .

♣I bought a silk shirt . (which) ♣ The shirt which I bought was made of silk .

♣I met a lady with blonde hair . (who) ♣The lady who I met had blonde hair .

♣I met a lady with blonde hair . (whose) ♣ I met a lady whose hair was blonde

Omission of relative pronouns حذف ضمائر الوصل

1 – يتم حذف كل من who – which – whom إذا جاء بعدهم فاعل

⏩This is the man who I met. ⏩ This is the man I met.

2 – إذا جاء بعدهم زمن مستمر وهنا نحذف الضمير و (verb to be) ويتبقى (v + ing)

⏩The man who is standing there is my friend. ⏩The man standing there is my friend.

3 – إذا جاء بعدهم صيغة مبنى للمجهول وهنا نحذف أيضا الضمير و (verb to be) ويبقي التصريف الثالث

⏩The thief who was arrested yesterday, robbed the bank.

⏩The thief, arrested yesterday , robbed the bank. ⏩ I like the plays written by Shakespeare

Unit 15	16	Phobia	16	Mr: Hesham

phobia خوف / فوبيا	stone حجر	in session منعقد	relax يسترخي / يهدأ
fear الخوف	rock صخرة	situation موقف	pick يلتقط
dizzy مصاب بدوار	injured مصاب	therapist المعالج	expert خبير
get over يشفي / يتغلب	injury إصابة	virtue فضيلة	percent في المائة
panic رعب / يفزع	hole حفرة / ثقب	virtual افتراضي	suffer يعاني
avoid يتجنب	score يسجل	height طول / ارتفاع	suffering معاناة
avoidance اجتناب	goal هدف	reason سبب	remind يذكر
spider عنكبوت	aim هدف / يهدف	cause يسبب / سبب	fail يفشل
web شبكة / نسيج	target هدف	treat يعامل / يعالج	failure الفشل
buildings مباني	dry جاف	treatment علاج	disappointed محبط
doll دمية / عروسة	drought الجفاف	patient مريض / صبور	disappointment خيبة
overcrowded مزدحم	dryness جفاف	patience الصبر	inform يبلغ
space فضاء / فراغ	rain مطر / تمطر	hurt يصيب / يؤذي	questionnaire استبيان
spacious فسيح / واسع	dust تراب / غبار	harm ضرر / أذي	nervous عصبي
sharks سمك القرش	dusty مترب / غباري	harmful مؤذي / ضار	nerves أعصاب
dark مظلم	duster منفضة	assistant مساعد / بائع	take off تقلع
light ضوء / خفيف	own يمتلك	assist يساعد	land تهبط
lighten يضيء / ينير	affect يؤثر علي	assert يؤكد	cloudy كثير السحب

hate يكره	rational عقلاني / منطقي	frightened of خائف من	exchange يتبادل
hatred كراهية	irrational غير عقلاني	bridge جسر / كوبري	change يغير
birth ميلاد	session جلسة	remains اثار / بقايا	convert يحول
enforce يفرض بالقوة	fair عادل	harsh قاسي \ مؤلم	trial محاولة/محاكمة
sentence يحكم علي	legal شرعي/قانوني	serious جاد \ خطير	aw قانون

phobia	A strong unreasonable fear of something
panic	A feeling of fear that makes you unable to think clearly.
space	Amount of an area that's empty or available to be used.
disappoint	To make someone unhappy as something good that is hoped didn't happen.

questionnaire	A set of written questions answered by people to provide information.		
session	A period of time used for a particular purpose.		
therapist	Someone whose job is to do a particular type of therapy.		
virtual	Used to say that something is almost true.		
treatment	A cure for an illness or injury.	irrational	Not reasonable.
doll	A small toy in the shape of a person.	patient	A sick person.

Language notes

- ♣Treat (يعالج مرض) .This medicine will treat your cough.
- ♣Heal (يلتئم للجروح) Your wounds will heal after using this ointment مرهم .
- ♣Lose يخسر – يفقد He lost his money / Our team lost the match / I lost my temper
- ♣Waste يبذر – يضيع / Don't waste your time / He wasted his money .
- ♣Miss يفتقد / He missed the bus / She missed her friends / He missed his lecture .
- ♣Phobia خوف مرضي I have a phobia about (of)the heights .
- ♣I have a nightmare كابوس (bad dream)
- ♣What do you think of traveling on the underground .
- ♣Believe in yourself = Be confident of yourself.

Unit 15	17	Questions and answers	17	Mr: Hesham

1- What are phobias ?
Phobias are irrational fear (unjustified fear غير مبرر)

2-How can phobias affect people's lives ?
People will be frightened to do ordinary things

3-How is a phobia different from fear ?
Phobia is stronger than fear and is irrational

4-What kinds of things are people commonly afraid of ?
Heights, spiders, insects, mice, snakes, flying, the dark and exams .etc .

5-Why is it important for the patients with phobias to relax ?
Because the treatment will not work if patients are panic .

6-Why does it take a few sessions of patients to realize they do not need to be afraid ?
It takes time to build up their confidence in the therapist and the methods .

7 - Which treatment would be best to be near a real spider or to see it on a computer ?
To be near a real spider as depending on myself helps me a lot to overcome any hardships.

8 – Why do you think many people with fear of flying still travel on planes?
As they have to travel for their work, or because they are able to overcome their fears ..

9-Should you make people do something , even if they are frightened of it ?

No, we should respect that some people are unable to overcome their fears. We should never force people to do something they do not want, instead I can suggest ways of helping them .

10-How can a computer programme be used in treating some phobias ?

The patient is put into a virtual situation موقف افتراضي with the thing they fear .

11-Why do some phobias need medicine ?

To help them relax before treatment

12-What do some patients with phobias realize after some sessions ?

They realize that the thing they are afraid of can't hurt them .

Unit 15 | Possibility and deduction | Mr: Hesham

♣ (must / can't / may / might – could) في المضارع والمستقبل نستخدم في التخمين

♣ I'm sure / It is certain / I think = (must في الإثبات) = (can't في النفي)

I'm sure he is a doctor (must) He must be a doctor

I'm sure, he isn't the killer. (can't) He can't be the killer

♣ It is probable / I'm not sure / I'm not certain = may + المصدر

It is probable that he will pass the exam . (may) He may pass the exam

♣ It is possible / I have no idea / I don't know = might / could + المصدر

I have no idea if he visits the zoo (might) He might visit the zoo.

♣Must have / can't have / may have / might have / could have + (pp) في الماضي نستخدم

♣The streets are muddy . ♣ It must have rained

♣I think he recorded the song ♣ He must have recorded the song

♣The sky is clear . It can't rain ♣He looks unhappy . he can't have succeeded

♣I think he didn't go to the country. ♣ He can't have gone to the country

♣Perhaps she phoned me. ♣ She may have phoned me

♣I don't think they went out . ♣ They might (could) have gone out

♣I've no idea if it had rained. (might) ♣It might have rained....

♣Perhaps + (complete sentence) ♣ Maybe + (complete sentence) (may + infالمصدر)

♣Perhaps she was ill ♣ May be she was ill ♣ She may have been ill

Unit 16 | 18 | Today's world problems | 18 | Mr: Hesham

diversity	تنوع	get rid of	يتخلص من	percent	في المائة	quarter	ربع
bio	حيوي	insects	حشرات	achieve	يحقق	products	منتجات
species	جنس	die of	يموت من	survive	يبقي حياً	secondly	ثانيا
remote	بعيد	cut down	يقطع	feed	يطعم	store	يخزن
extinct	منقرض	forest	غابة	population	السكان	reclaim	يستصلح
disappear	يختفي	protect	يحمي	uncertain	غير مؤكد	hectare	هكتار
activities	انشطة	in danger	في خطر	production	الانتاج	process	عملية
a role	دور	climate	مناخ	growth	النمو	develop	ينمي
ecosystem	نظام بيئي	change	تغير	shortage	نقص	define	يعرف
certain	معين	matter	يهم	suitable	مناسب	definition	تعريف
discover	يكتشف	Text	نص	polar	قطبي	litter	زبالة
human	انسان	reasons	أسباب	bear	دب	waste	مخلفات
agricultural	زراعي	raise	يربي	Arctic	القطب الشمالي	argue	يجادل
recycle	يدور	electric	كهربائي	function	وظيفة	habitat	موطن

species	Group of animals or plants of the same kind .
ecosystem	The animals and plants in an area and their relation to each other.
get rid of	Throw away, sell something so that you don't have it any more.
extinct	Describing an animal or plant that no longer exists.
habitats	Natural environment in which a plant or animal lives
climate change	Changes to the weather patterns because of the increases of co2/
threat	Something that may case damage to a person or a thing.
Survive	Continue to live or exist in a difficult situation .
agricultural	Related to the work of growing crops and keeping animals on farms.
hectare	A unit of measuring an area of land , equal to 10-000 square metres.
process	A series of things you do to achieve a particular result.
production	The process of making or growing things , or the amount that's produced
store	To put things away and keep them until you need them
suitable	Right or acceptable for a particular purpose or situation.

Focus on phrases with " keep"

Keep up with	يساير - يجاري	Keep in	يحتجز شخصا ما
Keep on	يستمر في	Keep out of	يمنع شخص من
Keep up	يواصل – يواظب – يواصل العمل الجيد	Keep off	يمنع – يبعد عن

♣I watch TV to keep up with the current events.
♣He kept on making mistakes
♣Keep up the good work.
♣ Keep the bad boys in
♣They are good girls who try to keep out of troubles.
♣ keep off the grass.

Expressions and prepositions

Suitable for	مناسب لـ	useful for	مفيد لـ
Shortage of	نقص في	Turn into	يتحول لـ
Answer to	إجابة لـ	Cut down	يرشد – يقطع
Raise animals	يربي حيوانات	Become worse	تزداد سوءا
Do a project	يعمل مشروع	Make suggestion	يقدم اقتراح
Biodiversity	عدد النباتات والحيوانات	On the other side	علي الجانب الآخر
Turn desert into	يحول الصحراء الي	Less productive	اقل انتاجية

Unit 16	19	Questions with model answers	19	Mr: Hesham

1-Why are some people worried about biodiversity ?
Because we are losing species of plants and animals .
2-Why are many species of plants and animals disappearing?
Because of human activities.
3- What should we do to protect the habitats of animals ?
a) Stop cutting down rainforests . b) Making it illegal to hunt certain animals .
4-Which animal is being affected by climate change in the Arctic ?
The polar bears .
5- How many people will have been on earth by 2050 ?
About nine billion people .
6-Will there be enough food for this huge number ?
I am not certain about that because the world population increases and the land decreases .

7-Why can't food production keep up with population growth ?
Because there is a shortage of land , a shortage of water and the effect of climate change.
8- Why are there millions of people suffering from hunger in the world?
Because food is too expensive for them or it is in the wrong place or can't be stored for long.
9- How can we solve the problem of the shortage of agricultural land ?
By reclaiming the desert and turning it into green land
10- What is desert reclamation ?
It is to turn desert land into agricultural land by making it suitable for farming.
11-How has Egypt increased food production ?
By reclaiming about 400,000 hectares now and 600,000 hectares in the next few years.
12-What can people do to help Egypt increase food production ?
They can move out of cities to work in agriculture .
13-How can people grow many crops in Abu Minqar oasis ?
By managing water well and carefully .
14-What hinders يعوق desert reclamation ?
Lack of water.
15-Why can't we store vegetables and fruit for a long time ?
Because most vegetables and fruits are soft so they spoil quickly such as cucumbers خيار, lettuce خس and bananas .

Making Suggestions

How / What about .....? Why don't we ....? Shall we ....? Let's ....
That's a great idea عند قبول الاقتراح / Sorry , I am busy or I'm not keen on ...... عند الرفض

Future Perfect المستقبل التام

(by + a period of time) أو (in + two years' time) لاحظ استخدام المستقبل التام مع الآتي♣

♣ By the year 2100, millions of trees and hundreds of forests will have been saved.
♣ By 2050, the world population will have grown to about nine billion.
♣تتكون صيغة المبني للمجهول في المستقبل التام كالآتيP.P + been + will have + مفعول

♣The project will have been finished by 2020.
♣The house will have been built by next month.
♣The bridge will have been built in three months' time

♣:هذا التركيب يعنى أن شخصا آخر غير الفاعل هو الذي قام بالفعل { Have (get)+ object + pp }
♣Did you paint the house yourself? ♣ No, I had it painted.
♣ The barber is going to cut my hair. ♣ I am going to get my hair cut.

Unit 17	20	Conan Doyle	20	Mr: Hesham

detective بوليس سري	creation إبداع	perplexing محير	pipe غليون للتدخين
literature الأدب	series سلسلة	scarlet اللون القرمزي	wipe يمحو
based on قائم علي	commit يرتكب	legend إسطورة	surprised مندهش
decorate يزين	fan نصير / مشجع	frightened خائف	surprise مفاجأة
landlady صاحبة عقار	favour معروف / جميل	worried قلق	based on قائم علي
solve يحل	floor طابق	terrified مرعوب	go up يصعد
description وصف	company صحبة	realize يدرك	take after يشبه
fictional خيالي	action حدث	damage يتلف	look like يشبه
physical بدني	hound كلب صيد	enormous ضخم	pay for يدفع لأجل

characters	شخصيات	inheritance	ميراث	feed	يطعم	ask for	يطلب
observation	ملاحظة	an heir	وريث	train	يدرب	break	يكسر / فسحة
scene	مشهد	belief	عقيدة	bored	متضايق	blame	يلوم
crime	جريمة	wild	بري / وحشي	boring	ممل	care	يهتم / رعاية
protect	يحمي	hunger	الجوع	boredom	ملل	careless	مهمل
protection	حماية	drown	يغرق	explain	يفسر	fault	خطأ
criminal	مجرم	footprints	اثار قدم	explanation	تفسير	promise	يوعد / وعد
mystery	سر غامض	fingerprints	بصمات	puzzled	متحير	expect	يتوقع
mysterious	غامض	ordinary	عادي	exchange	يتبادل	wait	ينتظر
injury	إصابة	investigate	يتحرى	take place	يحدث	illiteracy	الأمية
injured	مصاب	investigation	تحري	situation	موقف	illiterate	شخص أمي

based on	used particular information or facts as a point to develop an idea or a plan		
crime	an illegal action that can be punished by law.		
decorate	to put new paint or paper on the walls of a room or including.		
detective	a police officer whose job is to discover the person who commits a crime.		
landlady	a woman that you rent a room or a house from.		
Scene	a short part of a play or a film, when the events happen in one place.		
Inherit	To receive money , property عقار from a relative who had died		
injury	A physical harm that someone suffers from an accident or attack		
legend	An old story often about brave people and their adventures.		
physical	Relating to someone’s body rather than their mind		
investigate	To find out about something such as a crime or an accident.		
face	The front part of your head, where your eyes , nose and mouth are		
shoot	To kill or injure someone with a gun	terrified	Very frightened
expression	a look on someone’s face.	hound	A dog used for hunting
solve	to find an answer to a problem.	fictional	not real , imaginary

Expressions

Pay someone a visit يزور شخصاً ما // arrive on the scene of the crime يصل الي مشهد الجريمة

With a terrified expression on his face تعبير مروع علي وجهه // solve a crime يحل جريمة

Die of من يموت	believe in يؤمن بـ	break into يقتحم مكان	go up يصعد
Laugh at يسخر من	models of نماذج من	instead of بدلاً من	pay for يدفع لـ
Belong to ينتمي الي	worried about قلق علي	steal from يسرق من	ask for يطلب
Example of مثال لـ	welcome to مرحبا بـ	near to بالقرب من	sit on يجلس علي

Unit 17 | 21 | Questions and model answers | 21 | Mr: Hesham

1- What does the Hound of the Baskervilles look like ?
   It is enormous and black.
2- Who is Stapleton ?
   He is a criminal and a cousin of the Baskervilles.
3- What is Sir Henry going to inherit ?
   He is going to inherit the family house
4- Do people still believe in legends like The Hound of the Baskervilles ? Not at all .
5- Are there any Egyptian legends like this ?

6- Why do people like these stories ?
As they are interesting and arouse their interest .
7- What does the legend about the wild dog (The Hound of the Baskervilles) ?
The legend says that this dog will kill anyone called Baskerville .
9- How did sir Charles Baskerville die ?
He had no physical injuries , but he had died with a terrified expression on his face .
10- How did Holmes and Watson solve the crime of sir Charles Baskerville's murder ?
They discovered that the criminal is called Stapleton, a cousin of the Baskervilles who wants to inherit the family home .
11- How did Stapleton plan to kill sir Henry Baskerville ?
He trained a black dog and didn't feed it to make it hungry . to kill the first person it saw
12- What did they find near the body of Sir Charles Baskerville ?
near the body there were the footprints of enormous dog .
13- Why do you think Dr Mortimer chose to ask Sherlock Holmes for help ?
As he was famous as the cleverest detective in the world .
14- Do you think Dr Mortimer is a good friend to Sir Henry ? why ?
Yes. As he paid a visit to Holmes and Waston to ask for advice .
15- How did Holmes and Waston save sir Henry Baskerville from being killed ?
When Stapleton sent the dog to kill him, Holmes and Waston were waiting and shot the dog
16- What did people know about The Hound of the Baskervilles at the end ?
Everyone realised that the hound was just an ordinary dog .
17- Do you think Stapleton's plan was a good one ? why ? why not ?
It wasn't a good plan as he depended on an old legend about a wild dog and not all people believe in old legends, so Holmes and Waston were able to discover him and shot the dog.
18- Why do you think Canon wanted to be a doctor ?
Maybe his father was a doctor .or he had seen many sick people and wanted to help them.
19-Why do you think Canon went to work in Africa instead of being a doctor in Britain?
It is likely that there was a greater need for doctors in Africa than in Britain .
20- How can doctors help people in poor countries ?
A few trained doctors can make a big difference and save many lives as these countries don't have the basic health care .
21- What kind of work you choose to help people in poor countries ?
Medicine because a lot of people in poor countries suffer from some serious and chronic diseases which need more care and to relieve their pains .
22- How can the rich countries help the poor countries in your opinion ?
It is better to teach them to help themselves to be able to solve problems which face them and to depend on themselves using their own resources .

Unit 17	22	The Passive المبني للمجهول	22	Mr: Hesham

طريقة التحويل : 1- المفعول فاعل والعكس 2 – نضع (be) في زمن أو حالة الفعل
3 – التصريف الثالث للفعل الأساسي

Active : The maid keeps the house clean. Passive :The house is kept clean by the maid
Active : She cleaned the room. Passive : The room was cleaned by her.

Active : They are playing football. Passive : Football is being played by them.

Active : I have been reading this story. Passive : This story has been read by me.

Active : We will have to cancel the flight. Passive : The flight will have to be cancelled.

Active : We will start to build a new house . Passive : A new house will start to be built .

Active : I don't understand what he said . Passive ; What he said isn't understood by me .

❖ لاحـظ :- طريقـة تحـويــل الجمــل الآتيـة إلـى المبنـى للمجهــول .

Active : I don’t like people deceiving me. Passive : I don’t like being deceived .

The thief killed the woman and ran away. The woman was killed by the thief who ran away.

Active : Nobody helped them. Passive : They were not helped by anybody.

Active : I don't like people cheating me. Passive: I don't like being cheated by people .

❖ الأفعـال التى يليها المصدر بـدون *to* فى للمجهـول يأتي بعـدها (المصـدر + *to*)

Active : He made us leave. Passive : We were made to leave.

Active : I let Ahmed go out . Passive : Ahmed was allowed to go out.

❖ إذا جـاء الفاعل والمفعول واحد فى الجملـة نستخـدم ضمير عاكس .

Active : He let other people laugh at him. Passive : He let himself be laughed at.

❖ الفعـل *have* لا يبنـى للمجهــول ويحــول إلـى ما يسـاويـه فـى المعنــى .

Have = *own – possess – belong to – suffer – eat – buy – spend – take*

Active : I have a car . Passive : A car is (possessed – owned) by me.

❖ إذا وجـد بالجمـلة مفعولين استخدم أي منهما فاعـلا وإذا بدأت بالمفعول غيـر العاقل نستخـدم *for* – *to*

Active : I gave them the good presents

Passive : They were given the good presents. Or The good presents were given to them.

❖ تحـول الأفعال اللازمة يتم بطريقتين كالاني

It is + pp + that + (sentence) / فاعل الجملة الثانية + (be) + pp + to + مصدر

ضمير - اسم + (be) + pp + to + have + pp (في الماضي)

Active : People expect that he will win the Nobel Prize.

It is expected that he will win the Nobel Prize. He is expected to win the Nobel Prize.

Active : We think that she was late Passive : She is thought to have been late .

Say – think believe – consider – know – claim – announce – report – allege – expect – deny

الجمـلة الاستفهامية

♣Do people speak Arabic all over the world ?

♣ Is Arabic spoken all over the world ?

♣Where did he hide the book ? ♣ Where was the book hidden by him ?

♣ Who speaks English ? ♣ Who is English spoken by ?

♣ Who did you meet yesterday ? ♣ Who was met by you yesterday ?

الجمـلة الأمـــرية

♣ Let + (object المفعول) + be + pp في الإثبات

Open the door / Let the door be opened

♣ Don't let + (object المفعول) + be + pp في النفي

Don't waste your time /

Don't let your time be wasted

Unit 18	23	A cleaner world	23	Mr: Hesham

annoy	يضايق	jewels	مجوهرات	opportunity	فرصة	take part	يشارك
alarm	أنزار	pollution	تلوث	nocturnal	ليلي	conversation	محادثة
go off	ينفجر	loud	عالي	diurnal	نهاري	cupboard	دولاب

cause يسبب	tin	علبة	at least	علي الأقل	member	عضو
stress توتر	soup	شربة	worse	أسوأ	assist	يساعد
burglar لص	honey	عسل	light	الضوء	assistant	مساعد
horn بوق	equipment	معدات	orange	برتقالي	a hole	حفرة
complain يشكو	scenery	منظر	impossible	مستحيل	conduct	يتصرف
authority سلطة	furniture	أثاث	powerful	قوي	survey	فحص
define يحدد	prevent	يمنع	bright	زاهي	recently	حديثا
simply ببساطة	reduce	يخفض	crash	يرتطم	result	نتيجة
mind يمانع	illuminate	يضيء	exhausted	متعب	pump	يضخ
level مستوى	leisure	وقت فراغ	entertain	يسلي	compulsory	إجباري
noisily بضجيج	facilities	خدمات	entertainment	تسلية	reassure	يطمئن
enforce يجبر	artificial	صناعي	complaint	شكوى	improvement	تحسين
somewhere مكان ما	astronomy	فلك	equal	مساوي	reform	يصلح
educated متعلم	astronomer	عالم فلك	equality	مساواة	for granted	يسلم

Definitions

alarm	Something such as a bell , loud noise ,or light warning people of danger		
Put up with	Accept a bad situation without complaining		
cause	Make something happen		
increase	To become larger or to make something larger		
stress	Continuous feeling of worry about your work or your personal life		
burglar	Someone who goes into buildings in order to steal things.		
Go off	Make a loud noise , start working.		
horns	The things in a car that you push to make a sound as a warning.		
authorities	Organizations that make official decisions and control public services.		
Leisure facilities	Buildings , equipment or services , provided for a particular purpose.		
artificial	made by people	prevent	To stop something
Astronomers	people who study stars	reduce	Something gets smaller
nocturnal	come out at night	illuminate	To make light shine on something

Expressions and prepositions

Get =catch	يلحق	Get = buy	يشتري
Get = become	يصبح	Get = hear	يسمع
Get to – arrive at	يصل الي	Get over	يشفي من
Get on	يركب مواصلات	Get off	ينزل
Get through = pass	ينجح	Get in	يدخل بصعوبة
Get up	ينهض – يستيقظ	Get on well with	ينسجم مع
get worse and worse	تزداد سوءاً	keep us safe	تؤمن حياتنا
made by nature	من صنع الطبيعة	put up with	يتحمل
brightly lit	مضاءة بلمعان	in my opinion	في رأيي
complain to	يشكو الي	complain of	يشكو من
a threat to	تهديد لـ	crash into	يصطدم بـ

Making Complaints and polite response

I am sorry to bother you , but ………… // I'd like to ………………

I will make sure ……………… // You had to come round

Unit 18	24	Questions with model answer	24	Mr: Hesham

1- What are the two famous forms of pollution?

2-What are the different kinds of pollution?
Noise pollution and light pollution
3-What is noise pollution?
It is a sound we don't want to hear.
4-What are the sources of noise pollution?
The sound of traffic . loud sounds of shouting , alarms , planes as well as loud music.
5-What bad effects can noise pollution cause?
Deafness and stressful feelings
6-What can be done to reduce noise pollution ?
Strict laws should be passed to control noise pollution in public places and people should think of others. Technology can also have a role in solving this problem of noise pollution.
7-What is light pollution ?
It is the artificial light which shines on areas we don't want to illuminate .
8- What are the examples of light pollution in the passage?
A street light and orange light which are seen over towns and cities at night.
9-What is the bad effect of the orange light?
It never gets dark in some places .This makes it impossible for us to see the night sky and for astronomers to study the stars.
10-How can light pollution affect nocturnal birds and animals?
It is a threat to their survival.
11-How can we reduce light pollution ?
1- Turn off unnecessary lights 2- Shine outside lights on the places you want to illuminate. 3-shine down street lights.

Unit 18	Countable and Uncountable Nouns	Mr: Hesham

الأسماء التى تعد هى الأسماء التي يكون لها شكل مفرد ويأتي قبلها (a / an) أو شكل جمع :

♦ a man men / a girl girls / a teacher teachers / an ant ants / an egg eggs

♦ The rebels were able to remove the regime . ♦ I saw an accident in the square .

كلمات تتكون من جزأين دائما جمع

Socks/shoes/shorts/trousers/glasses/pants /gloves/scissors
My shoes are clean / The scissors are sharp / His pants are tight.
A pair of Italian shoes is very expensive عند استخدام كلمة (a pair of) أمامهم تأخذ فعل مفرد

كلمات دائما جمع

The police / the clothes / people / goods / troops / arms / remains / cattle
The police are looking for two criminals / Our goods are going to compete foreign goods .

كلمات تأتي مع الاسم الذى يعد فى حالة الجمع

1- a lot of / plenty of	كثير من	We have a lot (plenty) of friends
2- many (more – most)	عدد كثير من	Nada can't revise many poems قصائد
4- a few (fewer – fewest)	عدد قليل من	A few students are absent.
4- some	بعض (إثبات)	She has bought some eggs.
5- any	أي(نفي – استفهام)	Have you got any sisters?

How many girls are in your class ? There are twenty four girls in my class.
Do you need any books ? No , I don't need any books.

الأسماء التى لاتعد لا نستخدم قبلها أدوات النكرة (a / an) و لاتجمع وتأخذ فعل مفرد:

The **news** you told me yesterday **was** depressing **Ice** melts in the sun

Examples of the uncountable nouns : أمثلة علي الأسماء التي لا تعد

School subjects	history / physics / chemistry / biology / geography / philosophy / religion Psychology / statistics / science / mathematics
Abstract nouns	beauty / confidence / courage / enjoyment / honesty / peace / poverty / love hatred / persuasion / dishonesty / hypocrisy / cheating / forgery / lying
Sports	football / hockey / billiards / tennis / volleyball / squash / basketball / chess
Gases	oxygen / nitrogen / hydrogen / carbon dioxide / carbon monoxide
Languages	English / French / Italian / Spanish /German / Greek / Turkish / Arabic
Meals	breakfast / lunch / dinner / supper
natural phenomena	lightning / thunder / heat / snow / rain / light / weather/ cold
Fluids (liquids)	water / coffee/ oil / milk / soup / blood / tea / juice / petrol
Different activities	shopping / studying / writing /smoking / reading / ironing / washing
Other nouns	meat / rice / oil / butter / macaroni / cheese / sugar / salt / bread / toast / beef furniture / gold / silver / iron / copper / brass / tin / diamond /wood / glass / cotton / silk / wool / information / news / luggage / baggage / equipment / evidence / advice / paper/ tourism / fever / flu / measles /

♦ **المواد الدراسية والألعاب الرياضية المنتهية بحرف s يُستخدم معها دائما فعل مفرد مثل :**

Athletics / billiards / tennis / gymnastics / mathematics / chess /dominos / news / statistics / physics / genetics / classics / electronics / politics / economics / mathematics

لا يعد	تعد	لا يعد	تعد	لا يعد	تعد	لا يعد	تعد
paper	a paper جريدة	orange.	an orange	time	Three times	chicken	a chicken
Glass	a glass	iron.	an iron	cold	a cold	hair.	a hair
coffee	Two coffees	light	a light	air	an air مظهر	tin قصدير	a tin

كلمات تأتي مع الاسم الذي يعد في حالة الجمع والاسم الذي لا يعد

1- a lot of / plenty of	كثير من	I have got a lot (plenty) of milk
2- much	كمية كثيرة من	She has much sugar in her tea.
3- a little (less / least)	كمية قليلة من	She has little salt in her food.
4- some	بعض(اثبات)	I have bought some oil
5-any	أي(نفي – استفهام)	Do you need any help?

How **much coffee** do you drink ? Three cups حتى ولو كانت الإجابة جمع (How much)

يمكن استخدام أدوات تجزئة مع الكلمات التي لا تعـد و في حالة الجمع تجمع أداة التجزئة فقط ا:

a **piece** of jewellery	a **grain** of sand	a **packet** of paper	an **item** of information
a **slice** of cake / meat	a **loaf** of bread	a **jar** of jam	a **cup** of coffee
a **glass** of lemonade	a **tube** of toothpaste	a **bar** of soap	a **sheet** of paper
a **bottle** of milk	a **bar** of chocolate	a **piece** of advice	a bag of flour

company / couple / crew / crowd / gang / public / هذه الكلمات تأخذ فعل مفرد أو جمع
Staff / university/ navy/ population / group / government /Team / committee / family / class / army

?Mr Hesham's family is nice. ?My family are having tea now.

♣ كلمات تبقي كما هي في المفرد والجمع مع حذف أداة النكرة عند الجمع

A means / Means	A series / series	A species / Species	A sheep / sheep	A deer / deer

العبارات الدالة على الكمية و المبالغ المالية والزمن و الثمن و المسافة و الوزن ودرجات الحرارة تأخذ فعل مفرد:

?Ten million pounds **is** a lot of money. ?Fifty litres of petrol **fills** my car.

sob	يتنهد	expression	تعبير	disappointed	خاب أمله
set off	يبدأ رحلة	exclaim	يتعجب	an inn	فندق صغير
nervous	عصبي	locket	قلادة	slums	عشوائيات
politely	بأدب	a coach	مركبة / سيارة	cover in	يغطي بـ
cruel	قاسي	relax	يسترخي / يستجم	wet mud	طين مبلل
get better	بتحسن	mad	مجنون	criminal	مجرم
post	بريد	hopeful	مفعم بالامل	official	موظف

Questions with Model answers

1 – When and where did Mrs Maylie take Oliver and Rose ?
When the weather was warm , Mrs Maylie took Oliver and Rose to her small holiday house in the country far from London.

2- Who looked after Mrs Maylie's house?
Mr Giles and other servants looked after her usual house.

3-How far was Mrs Maylie worried about Rose?
When rose was ill , Mrs Maylie was so worried that she cried .

4- How did Oliver comfort Mrs Maylie when she cried ?
Oliver told her that Rose was so young and so good that nothing bad would happen to her.

5- To whom did Mrs Maylie send Oliver to post the letters ?
Mrs Maylie asked him to post a letter to Dr Losberne and another letter to her son Harry .

6- Oliver was happy to do anything for Rose and Mrs Maylie .<u>Discuss.</u>
Oliver set off across some fields and ran until he reached the nearest village where he could post the letters .He felt happier when he knew that help was on its way.

7- Who did Oliver meet on his way back?
Oliver met Monks (a nervous – looking man with dark cruel eyes and an angry expression)

8- What did Oliver think of Monks when he met him ?
He didn't know if he was ill or mad, and he quickly ran back home.

9- What did Dr Losberne decide about Rose ?
Dr Losberne didn't seem very hopeful about Rose's case and decided to stay with them

10- How did Dr Losberne make Mrs Maylie and Oliver happy ?
Dr Losberne told them that Rose would be up and about in no time.

11- Why did Oliver decide to go out into the countryside ?
To get Rose some flowers

12-What did Oliver tell Mr Giles and Harry about Rose ?
He told Mr Giles that Rose would be fine

13- Who was Harry?
He was Mrs Maylie's son and he was about twenty-five and he looked very like his mother.

14-Harry cared very much for Rose .<u>Illustrate .</u>
Harry cared about Rose very much and he brought flowers to Rose's room every day

15-How was Dr Losberne helpful to Oliver ?
Dr Losberne became Oliver's teacher and he spent his time learning to read and write .

16- When did Oliver feel happy for the first time in his life?
When Rose was completely better .

17-What happened to Oliver when he fell asleep while he was studying hard ?

He had a terrible dream. He thought that he saw Fagin and another men looking at him through a window .He woke up with a cry and then realized that it wasn't a dream!

18-What did Fagin and Monks do?
They disappeared and Oliver shouted out .Mr Giles and Harry ran up to help him
19-Why did Harry tell Oliver it was a dream?
Because the men who ran after the criminals couldn't find them anywhere .
20- What did Harry ask Oliver to write about?
Harry asked Oliver to write to him about his mother (Mrs Maylie) and Rose.
21-What made Rose cry ?
Rose cried because she saw Harry leaving the house
22- What were the changes in the workhouse ?
The official who had been so cruel to Oliver , Mr Bumble , was now the master. He was also now married to Mrs Corney .
23- What do you know about Mrs Corney ?
Mrs Corney was the woman ho listened to Nurse Sally the night she died.
24 – What did Mr Bumble tell Monks in the inn ?
Mr Bumble told Monks that he was the master of the workhouse
25-Why did Monks give Mr Bumble some money ?
Monks gave Mr Bumble some money to give him the information he wanted.
26-What kind of information did Monks want to know from Mr Bumble ?
He wanted to know about the nurse who was attending Oliver's birth
27-Why was Monks disappointed ?
Monks was disappointed because Mr Bumble tell him that Nurse Sally died last winter.
28-Why did Mr Bumble want Monks to meet Mrs Corney ?
Mr Bumble wanted Monks to meet Mrs Corney who the nurse told her something before her death.. Hoping to get more money
29- What did Monks ask him to do ?
Monks asked Mr Bumble to bring Mrs Corney to his address at 9 o'clock
30- Where did Monks meet Mr Bumble and his wife ?
At a poor part of the town by the river.
31- What were the slums العشوائيات like ?
This was an area of slums where only the poorest people lived .Mrs Bumble knew that many of them were criminals . The streets were narrow and covered in wet mud and the wooden houses were so old that they could fall down at any time.
32- What did Monks give Mrs Bumble to give him information about the nurse?
Monks put a bag of coins in front of Mrs Bumble to tell him about what happened on the night that Nurse Sally died
33 – What was written inside the locket?
Inside the locket there was the name Agnes (Oliver's mother)
34- When did Mr bumble look frightened?
When Monks lifted a heavy door in the floor next to where they were standing. Under the door they could see the dark river running below them. Mr Bumble looked frightened .

Ch 5		Chapter five		Mr: Hesham

1-" My dear Rose , what will I do without you?"

a) Who said this quotation? whom? Mrs Maylie

2-"Rose is so young and so good that nothing bad will happen to her"
a) Who said this quotation? To whom?
Oliver to Mrs Maylie

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3-" I hope you are right."
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Mrs Maylie to Oliver**
4- " I have another letter here for my son."
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Mrs Maylie to Oliver**
b) Who was her son? **Harry**
5- " Sorry , sir, I didn't see you."
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Oliver to Monks**
6-"What are you doing here."
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Monks to Oliver**
7- " She will sleep for a long time."
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Mrs Maylie to Oliver**
8-"I think she will be up and about in no time,"
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Dr L sber**
b) What was the effect of this sentence on the listeners? **They ughe**
9- "What news is there of Rose?"
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Mr Giles to Oliver**
10- " Are you sure that the news is good?"
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Harry to Oliver**
11-" Why didn't you tell me Rose was ill before?"
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Harr to hi**
b) What did this question tell you about the speaker? **He was int este**
12- "Perhaps it was just a dream."
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Harry to Oliver**
b) Why did he say so? **Becaus they**
13-Will you write to me often and tell me how my mother and Rose are?"
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Harry to Oliver**
14-"You work at the workhouse , don't you ?"
a) Who said this quotation? **Monks to Mr Bumble**
15- "Can you remember a time twelve years ago?"
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Monks to Mr Bumble**
16-"I want to know about his nurse. Where is she?"
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Monks to Mr Bumble**
b) Whose nurse did he ask about ? **Oliver's nurse**
17-" But she did say something to a person I know."
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Mr Bumble to Monks**
b) Who was that person? **This person was Mrs Corney**
18 –" Bring the person to this address at nine o'clock "
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Monks to Mr Bumble**
b) What was the address ? **It was a factory in the slums.**
19-"So, you were with the nurse on the night she died?"

a) Who said this quotation? To whom? Monks to Mrs Bumble

20-"Perhaps you have some money for this information."
21- "She said that she took the gold locket? What more did she tell you?"
22-"She died before she could tell me any more ."
23-" But after she died , I found this,"
b) What was " this " refer to ? It refers to the locket.
24-"Is this everything that you wanted to know?"

Ch 6	29	Chapter six	29	Mr: Hesham

running water	ماء جاري	introduce	يقدم	lie	يكذب
alive	حي	in surprise	في دهشة	cheerful	مرح
weak	ضعيف	shawl	شال	meanwhile	في نفس الأثناء
appear	يظهر	puzzle	يتحير	anxious	قلق
disappear	يختفي	kindly	برقة	sensible	حساس
horrified	مرعوب	conversation	محادثة	Upset	قلق
drop	يسقط	creep	يزحف	bottom	قاع

Questions with Model answers

1- Where did Monks throw the locket ?
Monks dropped the locket in the dark river.
2-What did Monks ask them to forget?
Monks asked them to forget all about that story of the locket.
3-Why did Mr Bumble and his wife feel happy?
Because they left the old factory alive
4-Why did Mr Sikes stay in bed for three weeks?
Because he had been ill since the night he left Oliver in the field outside the house.
5-Who visited Bill Sikes?
Fagin , Charley Bates and the Artful Dodger.
6- What did Sikes need from them?
Bill Sikes asked Fagin to send him some money with Nancy .
7-Why did Fagin send the gang out?
To do some work in the streets .
8-Who did Fagin introduce to Monks?
Fagin introduced Nancy to Monks.
9-Why did Nancy walk quietly upstairs?
Nancy wanted to hear what Fagin and Monks were saying.
10-What did Fagin tell Nancy about his talk with Monks?
He told her that they had a little business to do.
11-Why did Nancy cry?
Nancy was crying because of what she had heard the men say .
12-Why did Nancy go to the hotel?
Nancy went to the hotel to meet Mrs Maylie to tell her about Oliver.
13-Who met Nancy at the hotel at first?
A woman at the hotel desk looked up in surprise when she saw Nancy.
14-Why did the servant doubt that Mrs Maylie would meet Nancy?
As Nancy was a poor young woman with an old shawl round her shoulders
15-What did Nancy tell Rose about Oliver?
Nancy told Rose that Monks wanted to put his brother Oliver in prison

16- What did Nancy tell Rose about Monks?
He was an evil man and he wanted Fagin to make Oliver a thief
17-What could explain who the boy was?
What could explain who the boy really was the locked which lied at the bottom of the river
18-Why did Monks want Oliver to go to prison?
Because Oliver was his half brother and he wanted to take his money
19- Where could Rose find Nancy if she needed information?
Every Sunday night at eleven o'clock ,she would walk across London Bridge.

Ch 6	30	Chapter six	30	Mr: Hesham

20-What did Rose feel after Nancy had left?
Rose was worried and extremely upset.
21-Who did Oliver see?
Oliver saw Mr Brownlow.
22-What decision did Rose make?
Rose decided to go to his address to see him.
23-How did Rose see Mr Brownlow?
She saw that Mr Brownlow a cheerful-looking man and knew at once that she could trust him
24-What did Rose tell Mr Brownlow?
She told him that he was kind to Oliver and she told him all the things that had happened to Oliver after he left his house.
25-What did Mr Grimwig say about Oliver?
He said that Oliver was a thief.
26-What was Rose's reaction?
Rose told Mr Grimwig that Oliver was a good boy who had had a very difficult time.
27-What did Mr Brownlow decide to do after that?
He decided to see Oliver
28-What did Oliver do when he saw Mrs Bedwin (the nurse)?
Oliver ran to Mrs Bedwin (the nurse) who was happy to see him again
29-Why did Mr Brownlow decide to visit Mrs Maylie that evening?
Because Rose told him everything Nancy had told her .Mr Brownlow looked worried
30-What did Mr Brownlow want to find out about Oliver?
Mr Brownlow wanted to know about Oliver's mother and his money.
31-Why did Mr Brownlow refuse Dr Losberne 's suggestion to tell the police?
Dr Losberne suggested telling the police but Mr Brownlow refused to tell the police because the police would put the gang in prison but that wouldn't help Oliver.
32-Why did they need other people to talk to Monks?
As they were all sensible people , they agreed that it would be a good idea to get other people to help them .Mr Brownlow suggested Mr Grimwig . Dr Losberne suggested Harry Maylie.
33-What happened to Noah after Oliver left Mr Sowerberry's?
Noah met a young woman called Charlotte and they got married and they went to London.
34- How would Noah try to realize his ambitions ?
Noah wanted to be rich so he decided to be a thief
36-What did Noah say when Fagin accused him of stealing?
Noah accused his wife Charlotte of stealing Mr Sowerberry's money
37-What did Fagin ask Noah to do?

He asked him to be a member of his gang

38-How much money would Fagin give Noah?
Fagin would give Noah half of what he took from people and Noah would get food and bed while Fagin would keep the other half
39-Who would Noah steal from?
Noah would steal from children who had been sent by their mother's to buy things.
40-What did Noah call himself ?
Noah called himself Mr Morris Bolter
42-What sad news did Charley Bates tell Fagin?
Charley told Fagin that the artful Dodger was arrested by the police

Ch 6	30	Chapter six	30	Mr: Hesham

43- Why did Noah and his wife look worried.
Because Fagin threatened them that if they didn't do what he said , they would be sent to prison like the Artful Dodger .

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Quotations with Model answers

1-" Don't worry. The only thing that is going in the water is the locket "
a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? **Monks Mr**
b) What was inside the locket ? **The name of Oliv r's m**
2-"Now we can all forget all about this story, can't we"
a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? **Monk to M**
b) What as the story ? **The truth abo Oliv**
3-" I have been ill for three weeks! Where have you been?"
a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? **Bill Si es to**
4-" We had a little business to do.Now,here is your money .Go and take it to Mr Sikes"
a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? **Fagin to Nancy**
5-"Well Miss, what do you want?"
a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? **A woman at the otel t**
6-"I don't think she will want to see someone like you"
a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? **A woman at the otel t**
b) Why did the woman say so ? **Because Nanc look**
7-"Please , tell her that I must speak to her"
a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? **Nancy to the wo an a**
8-"Oh dear lady, I am the woman who took Oliver back to the thieves"
a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? **Nancy to Rose**
9-"But you don't understand why I did it and what it is to be poor like me
a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? **Nancy to Rose**
10-"I'm sorry to hear this"
a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? **Rose to Nancy**
11-" Do you know a man called Monks?"
a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? **Nancy to Rose**
12-" He is an evil man. He knows you and he knows you are here."
a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? **Nancy to Rose**
13-" He wanted Fagin to make Oliver a thief."
a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? **Nancy to Rose**

b) Why did he wanted Oliver to be a thief ?

To make him go to prison. And to take Oliver's money

14-" This is not good but what can I do."

a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? Rose to Nancy

15-" You must know someone who can advise you."

a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? Nancy to Rose

16"Where can I find you if I need information ."

a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? Rose to Nancy

b) Where could they meet ? Across Lo

17-" I saw him walk into a house .I have his address."

a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? Oliver to Rose

b) What did the underlined word refer to? Mr Brownlow.

Ch 6	31	Chapter six	31	Mr: Hesham

18-"We must go and see him .We will take a coach at once."

a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? Rose to Oliver

19-"I believe you were very kind to a young friend of mine."

a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? Rose to Mr Brownlow

20-"Oliver is a good boy who has had a very difficult time."

a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? Rose to Mr Grimw

21-"What can you tell me about this boy who disappeared after I helped him?"

a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? Mr Brownlow to Rose

22-"I knew I would see you again. You look like a gentleman's son"

a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? Mrs Bedwin the r

23-"We must find out who Oliver's mother was and about the money that should be his"

a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? Mr Brownl

24-"How can we do this ? We could tell the police."

a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? Dr Losberne to Mr Brownlow

25-" The police will put the gang in prison but that wouldn't help Oliver."

a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? Mr Brownlo

26-" It was easy to take money from Mr Sowerberry Mr Sowerberry ."

a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? Noah to his wife Charlot

27-" So, you took some money , did you?"

a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? Fagin to Noah

28-" I didn't steal anything. It was her!"

a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? Noah to Fagin

29-"Don't worry, you have come to the right place.'

a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? Fagin to Noah

30-"Do what I say and I will keep you safe

a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? Fagin to Noah

Ch 7		Chapter seven		Mr: Hesham

directions	اتجاهات	beginner	مبتديء	kidnap	يختطف
lawyer	محامي	nervous	عصبي	interest	اهتمام
upset	قلق	furious	هائج	share	يشارك

set free	يحرر	persuade	يقنع	a will	وصية

Questions with model answers

1- What was the first job for Noah (Morris Bolter)?
Noah was to go and found out what was happening to the Artful Dodger so Fagin gave Noah directions to the magistrate which he followed carefully through the busy streets of London
2- How did the Artful Dodger challenge the magistrate ?
He asked the magistrate to send him to prison and told him that his lawyer would set him free again and the magistrate would be in trouble.
3- What did Nancy try to do at eleven o'clock?
Nancy tried to go out but Mr Sikes told her it was too late and locked the door.
4- Why did Fagin decide that Nancy should be watched?
Because he knew that she was planning something .
5- Why was Fagin pleased with Noah on his first day on the streets?
Because Noah had taken money , milk and bread from the children of rich families.

6- How did Fagin praise يمتدح Noah?
Fagin told Noah that he was good for a beginner .
7- What did Fagin ask him to do after that?
Fagin asked Noah to watch Nancy . He wanted Noah to find out where she went ,who she saw and what she said. He promised Noah to give him a pound note
8- When and where did Noah follow Nancy ?
On Sunday at quartet to eleven, Noah followed Nancy to London Bridge .
9- Who did Nancy meet on the Bridge ?
She met rose and Mr Brownlow and Nancy took them down some dark steps as she was afraid to speak to them where there was light.
10- Why couldn't Nancy meet them the week before ?
Because the door was locked
11- How did Nancy help Mr Brownlow to find Monks?
Nancy told them about the inn where he stayed .He was tall and strong with dark hair and eyes . He was 28 years old but looked much older .He always looked nervous
12- Mr Brownlow knew Monks before .Discuss.
Mr Brownlow recognized monks from Nancy's description and he told her that Monks had a red mark on his neck.
13- How did Mr Brownlow try to help Nancy?
Mr Brownlow wanted to help her so he offered to take her with them away from their old life.
14- Why didn't Nancy go with Rose and Mr Brownlow?
They couldn't persuade her to go with them and they realised that they couldn't change her mind .
15-What did Noah do after he saw Nancy with Mr Brownlow?
Noah ran back to Fagin's house to tell Fagin about Nancy's meeting with Mr Brownlow.
16- What was Fagin's reaction after knowing the meeting of Nancy with Mr Brownlow?
Fagin was furious and sent a boy to tell Mr Sikes to visit him at once.
17-How did Fagin provoke يحرض Mr Sikes against Nancy?

Fagin asked Mr Sikes what he would do if he found out that a friend had told people all about their gang. Mr Sikes said that he would punish that person so Fagin made Noah tell him about what he had heard at the bridge and who had seen.

18- How far did that provocation succeed?

Mr Sikes jumped up and ran out of the house after that he killed Nancy.

19- How did Mr Sikes try to escape?

After killing Nancy , Mr Sikes locked the door to his house and left London before it was light .He did not want anyone to see him. He travelled all day until he was in the countryside north of London. He slept in the open and drank water from lakes.

20-Why did Mr Sikes plan to go to London again?

Because he heard some people talking about him and that the police had known that he was going to Birmingham .

21- How did Mr Brownlow threaten Monks?

Mr Brownlow ordered the two guards to take Monks into the street and call the police if he didn't do what they said .

22- Show that Monks recognized Mr Brownlow.

He asked Mr Brownlow not to be unkind to him as Brownlow was his father's oldest friend.

23- How did Mr Brownlow make Monks realise that he knew him well?

Mr Brownlow said that he was Monk's father's oldest friend and he was going to marry Monk's aunt before she died. He reminded Monks of his true name (Edward Leeford)

24- What did Mr Brownlow accuse Monks of?

He accused Monks of taking all his father's money which one of their relatives left his father but his father became ill in Italy and died. No will was found so Monks took all the money.

25-What did Mr Brownlow tell Monks about Oliver's birth?

Monks's father married a young woman called Agnes .The father gave Mr Brownlow a painting of her which he put on his wall. Agnes had a baby boy (Oliver)

26- How did Mr Brownlow tell Monks it wasn't a story ?

Mr Brownlow told Monks that he saw that Oliver looked very like the young woman in the painting .and he accused Monks of kidnapping Oliver.

27- Why did Mr Brownlow go to the West Indies ?

He went there to find Monks as he believed that Monks had kidnapped Oliver .

28- How did Monks respond to these accusations ?

Monks told Mr Brownlow that he hadn't had a brother .

29- What did Monks do to deprive **يحرم** Oliver of his father's money?

He burnt the will **الوصية** .He dropped the locket in the river which showed who the boy was.

30- When did Monks admit **يعترف** making all those mistakes?

When he knew that Nancy was killed and he could be accused of killing her.

31- When could Mr Brownlow believe Monks?

He told Monks if he promised to tell everyone what had happened so Monks agreed.

32-What news did Dr Losberne tell Mr Brownlow?

Dr Losberne told him that a policeman told him that the man who killed Nancy was coming back to London .

33- What order did Mr Brownlow give Monks?

Mr Brownlow ordered monks to stay in the room until he could return to be safe.

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Quotations with Model answers.

1-" Send me to prison, I don't care! My lawyer will soon set me free again and you will be in trouble ."

a) Who said that ? To whom? The Awful D

2-" Where are you going at this time?"

a) Who said this quotation? To whom? Mr Sikes to Nancy

b) Where was she going? Why? To the Bridge to m

3-"I don't feel well .I would like to have a walk."

a) Who said this quotation? To whom? Nancy to Mr Sikes

4-"You are good for a beginner . Now I have a nice job for you."

a) Who said this quotation? To whom? Fagin to Noah

b) What was the nice job? To watch Nancy

5-" Why have you brought us to this strange place?"

a) Who said this quotation? To whom? Mr Brownlow to Nanc

b)Why was the place strange ? Because it was dark.

6-" We need to find Monks . And if we can not find him , we need Fagin."

a) Who said this quotation? To whom? Mr Brownlow to Nancy

b) Did the addressee help the speaker? Yes , she tol

.

Ch 7	35	Chapter seven	35	Mr: Hesham

7-"He has a red mark."

a) Who said this quotation ? To whom? Mr Brownlow to Nancy

b) Who did he talk about ? About Monks.

c) What did this quotation show? It showed t

8-"What would you do if you found that a friend had told people all about our gang?"

a) Who said this quotation? To whom? Fagin to Bill Sikes

b) b) Who did he talk about ? About Nancy

10-"If he doesn't do what we saw , take him into the street and call the police "

a) Who said this quotation ? To whom? Mr Brownlow to th

b) What did the underlined word refer to ? To Monks.

11-"I didn't think my father's oldest friend would be so unkind to me."

a) Who said that ?To whom? Monks to Mr Brownlow

b) Who was the oldest friend? Mr Brownlow

12-'That's why I have you here ,Edward Leeford.I'm pleased you have changed the name of your family."

a) Who said this quotation ? To whom? Mr Brownlow to Monk

b) Who was Edward Leeford ?

He was Monks who changed his name

13-" This is just a story."

a) Who said that ? To whom? Monks to Mr Brownlow.

b) What did he mean a story ? The story that Oliver was his brother

14-" It is not. I could see that he looked very like the young woman in the painting."

a) Who said This quotation ? To whom? Mr Brownlow to Monks

b) who was the woman in the painting? Oliver's mother

15-" This is not true ! I don't have a brother. "
a) Who said that ?To whom? Monks to Mr Brownlow.
16-" You know you have a brother. Your father did have a will."
a) Who said This quotation ? To whom? Mr Brownlow to Monks
b) Who was the brother ? Oliver
c) What did Monks do with the will ? Monks burn
17-" It is true about the locket .But it wasn't me who killed the woman."
a) Who said that ?To whom? Monks to Mr Brownlow.
b) What happened to the locket? Monks threw it in the river
c) Who killed the woman? (Bill Sikes) killed the woman (Nancy)
18-"If you promise to tell everyone what has happened , then perhaps I will believe you."
a) Who said this quotation ? To whom? Mr Brownlow to Monks
b) What was he going to believe ? To believe that Monks didn't kill Nancy.

Ch 8		Chapter eight		Mr: Hesham

mud	طين	instructions	تعليمات	shame	خزي / عار
events	إحداث	tide	المد والجزر	corridor	رواق / طرقة
amazed	مندهش	conversation	محادثة	chimney	فتحة
killer	قاتل	orphan	يتيم	informer	مخبر
poverty	الفقر	roof	سطح	Pleasure	سعادة
shocked	مصدوم	bright	زاهي	cell	زنزانة

Ch 8	36	Chapter eight	36	Mr: Hesham

1- Who was Toby Crackit ?
He was the thief who had been with Mr Sikes and Oliver when they tried to break into Mrs Maylie's house.
2-Where did Toby and the two other criminals hide?
Toby, Chitling and Kags were hiding in an old house by the river. In a part of London that few people knew.
3- How was the area of the poorest slums?
The overcrowded streets were full of unwanted smells and mud. It was an area of great poverty, where people lived with little hope.
4-What were the criminal discussing?
They were discussing the surprising events that had happened earlier that day.
5- What were the surprising events that had happened earlier that day?
The police caught Fagin and Bolter .All the other people in the gang were taken by the police. But Chitling and Charley Bates escaped through a window.
6- How was Mr Sikes in disguise ?
Mr Sikes put a handkerchief across his mouth and a large hat .He wanted to hide in the house.
7-What was Charley's reaction when he saw Mr Sikes?
Charley accused him of killing Nancy then jumped on Mr Sikes and they began to fight. However , Mr Sikes was far too strong for the boy , and soon Charley was lying on the floor.
8- How far was Charley brave?
Although Mr Sikes was too strong for him , he fought with him and he shouted that the killer was here so people heard his calls and came to the house.
9-Who was the man on the horse who came with the people to the house ?

The man on the horse was Mr Brownlow who was giving instructions.

10- What did Mr Sikes tell the people in the street?

Mr Sikes opened the window and told them that they would never take him to prison.

11- What did Mr Brownlow do to catch Mr Sikes?

He asked for a ladder so that they could climb up to the window so Mr Sikes climbed onto the roof of the old building. Mr Brownlow offered fifty pounds to the man who would take Mr Sikes alive.

12- Why would no one have the fifty pounds from Mr Brownlow?

Because Mr Sikes jumped into the river where the tide was too low so he died.

13-Who were in the two coaches and where did they go ?

Oliver was traveling to the workhouse in a coach with Mrs Maylie , Rose ,Mrs Bedwin and Dr Losberne . Behind them , a coach carried Mr Brownlow , Mr Grimwig and Monks.

14- How did Oliver feel when he saw the workhouse area?

Oliver was amazed and excited .He told Rose about his memories in the place and hoped that he could give clothes to his orphan friends and taught them how to read and write.

15- Who did Mr Brownlow introduce to Oliver in the hotel?

He introduced Monks (Oliver's half brother)

16-What were the names of Oliver's parents ?

Oliver's mother was called Agnes while his father's name was Edwin Leeford .

17 – What did Monks admit?

He admitted that Oliver was his brother and his father had left a will and a letter to Agnes.

18- What was written in the letter which Monks found on the desk?

His father asked Agnes to keep the gold locket with her name on it.

19-What did the will say ?

The will said that some of the money should go to Monks . But there was a lot of money, half of the money should go to Agnes The other half should go to her child, but only if he grew up as a person with good morals .

20- How did Monks plan to get all his father's money?

He didn't want Oliver to be good but to be a thief so that he wouldn't get the money

21-How did Monks try to achieve his plan?

As Oliver grew up , Monks watched him carefully and when Oliver ran away , Monks helped the Artful Dodger to find him so he could introduce Oliver to Fagin to be a thief .

22- What did Mr Bumble say when he saw Oliver in the hotel?

Mr Bumble said that he was so happy to see Oliver again and he said Oliver had always been Such a good boy .

23- Mr Bumble was a liar .Discuss.

He denied selling the locket to Monks and said that he had never seen him before

24- How did the two servants of the workhouse prove that he was a liar?

They said that they saw Mrs Bumble taking a gold locket and some papers from nurse Sally's hands when she died

25- How did Mrs Bumble react after that accusation?

She looked down with shame and she admitted taking those important things.

26- What would Mr Brownlow do to punish the Bumbles?

He would tell people not to give them a good job again.

27- To what extent did Monks make Oliver happy when he talked about Rose?
He said that Rose was Agnes's younger sister (Oliver's aunt)
28- What happened to Rose after her father's death ?
Rose was sent to live with a poor family in Wales.Years later she was adopted by Mrs Maylie
29- How did Oliver feel when he knew that Rose was his aunt?
At first Oliver didn't know what to say .Then he smiled at Rose and said that he was very happy they were relatives.
30-Why would Fagin stay in prison for ever ?
Because he had been sentenced to death.
31-Why did Mr Brownlow go to see Fagin in Prison?
To ask for the papers which Monks gave him Fagin told Oliver about the place of the paper. (They were in a small bag inside the chimney of his front room.)
32- What did Fagin ask Oliver to do ?
Fagin asked Oliver to get him out of the prison but Oliver refused.
33- What happened to Monks at the end of the story ?
Monks went to America to start a new life and no one saw him again
34 -. What happened to Fagin's gang at the end of the story ?
Fagin's gang were all sent to prison but not the young Charley Bates. After Nancy had died , he decided that all criminals were bad .He worked hard to get a good job on a farm .He lived a happy life .Noah Claypole went on to work as an informer.
35- What happened to Rose at the end of the story?
Rose was married Harry Maylie and they lived in a lovely house with Mrs Maylie.
36- How was Oliver rewarded at the end of the story ?
Oliver Twist was adopted by Mr Brownlow and went to live near to their good friends Rose , Harry and Mrs Maylie. Although he lived a long and successful life , he could never forget the many poor children that lived in the city nearby.

Quotations with Model answers

1-"When did the police catch Fagin?"
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Toby Crack**
2-"All the other people in the gang were taken by the police."
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Kags to Chitling and Toby**
3-"Is it true that they have arrested Fagin?"
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Mr Sikes to the criminal**
4-"Not you! You are the one who killed Nancy."
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Charley to Mr Sikes**
5-"You will never take me to prison!"
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Mr Sikes to the**
6-"I will give fifty pounds to the man who takes that man alive."
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Mr Brownlo**
b)Did anyone take the reward? **No , because Mr Sikes died.**
7-"Look , there is the field I walked through! And there is the road to the house where I lived with Mrs Mann when I was little .Perhaps my orphan friends are still there!"
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Oliver to Rose**
8-"This is difficult for everyone. But it is important that we all hear what I have to say."
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? **Mr Brownlow to his**

9-" This is your half brother, the son of Agnes and your father , my good friend Edwin."
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? Mr Brownlow to Monks.
10-"Yes. He was born in this town, in the workhouse."
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? Monks to Mr Brownlow.
11-"When your father died, what did you find on his desk?"
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? Mr Brownlow to Monks
b) what did Monks find on the desk? He found a locket and a will
12-"I didn't want the boy to be good.I wanted to be sure that he was a thief."
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? Monks to Mr Brownlow.
b) why did he want his brother to be a thief? To take his money.
13-"I bought the locket from some people at the workhouse where Oliver lived."
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? Monks to Mr Brownlow.
14-"I'm so happy to see you again. You have always been such a good boy!"
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? Mr Bumble to Oliver.
15-"Did you sell a locket to this man?"
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? Mr Brownlow to Mr Bumble.
16- What can you tell us about old Nurse sally?"
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? Mr Grimwig to the two s
17-"We saw Mrs Bumble take a gold locket and some papers from Nurse Sally's hands when she died."
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? The two servants to Grimw
18-"I shouldn't have taken something so important .What will you do with us?"
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? Mrs Bumble to Mr Brownlo
19-"Rose Maylie is Agnes's younger sister."
20-"I am happy we are relatives."
21-" I won't tell you where they are. But I will tell Oliver. Come here , boy."
22-"They are in a small bag inside the chimney of my front room."
a) Who said this quotation? To whom? Fagin to Oliver

Unit 10	1	Exercise on unit ten	1	Mr: Hesham

Choose the correct answer from a , b , c , or d :

1. I contact my friends easily when they are (offline – online – out of line – in a line)
2. I know you like are but what are your other (interests – hobby – like – interested) ?
3. Have you applied (to – about – in – for) the job advertised on Al-Ahram.
4. What do you think about TV (advertise – advertisements – advertising – advertised)?
5. I can't do this maths homework because it is (complicated – compile – implying – imply) .
6. Why don't you (do – from – made – make) any comments?
7. A (plog - block - bulk – bulb) is a personal website diary for other people to read.
8. When I am online , I (shave – share - chat – comment) many videos with my friends .
9. What do you use the social networking (sat - set - site – sight) for ?
10. One of the demerits of the internet is that it (loses – misses - wastes – saves) time.
11. When I chat with my friends , I stay (connected - connect - connection – contact)
12. Don't (fall - fell - drop – dropping) these eggs on the ground
13. May Allah make your dreams (come – take – give - do) true !
14. Never leave a glass on the (ledge - shelf - edge – cage) of the table.

15. My (person - personal - personnel - personality) computer is expensive.
16. Labour-saving (devices - tools - pumps - bumps) save time and effort.
17. Painting is one of the (visual- audio - hidden – spoken) arts which can be seen.
18. I have got a very expensive (huge - massive- immense – smart) phone.
19. Is wearing a (glasses - helmet – shorts – trousers) a must while riding a motorbike?
20. Some people prefer to send a (text - test - context – letter) message rather than make a call.
21. A research is (done – made – had – given) into new medicines .
22. Are you traveling abroad (for -to -on –at) a business trip ?.
23. I always (make –keep - take – put) in touch with my friends.
24. (Making –Saving – Doing - Letting) a survey helps us in many fields
25. I will (take -climb - fly – ride) the underground to go to Helwan.
26. I'd rather read the papers (on radio -online - liner –lines) .
27. I will not send him a message . I will call him (instead – also - too – as well)
28. The human brain is more (easy – fast - slow – complicated) than any computer.
29. He stays (with – in – at – for) his family in Cairo.
30. Ali connected his computer (in – with – to - at) the internet.

31-We will send texts by the (strong – energy – top – power) of thought
32- The computer is a (device – machine – tool – instrument) which has changed our life.
33- There are high- (description – quantity – quality – amount) shoes .They have lasted for so long
34- Waving is a form of (audio – visual – written – invisible) communication.
35- I will take a lot of photos with my (data – audio – digging – digital) camera

Find the mistake and correct it in the following sentences:

1- I will apply to the job of a secretary tomorrow.
2-Big companies announce their products on TV and on the internet.
3- I can send e-letters when I am online
4- Don't waist your time in front of the TV.
5- A plot is a personal website diary for other people to read.
6- Do you use a sociable networking website or not?

Unit 10	2	Exercise on unit ten	2	Mr: Hesham

7- The flat is expensive so I need someone to divide it with me
8-Don't do these silly comments again?
9-The TV and the internet are the most useful audio communication
10-The helmet we wear on our heads will help us to send text messages by the power of think.

Unit 10		Exercise on unit ten grammar		Mr: Hesham

1-It's arranged. We (will go – go – are going – may go) to the Red Sea this summer.
2-I think my cousin (will study – studies – going to study – would study) engineering.
3-(Are you playing – Do you play – Shall you play – Do you go to play) tennis after school today?
4-My German lesson (is stating – starts – has been starting – start) at four o'clock this afternoon.
5-The launch of the satellite (is being – are being – is – was) at 7.50 tomorrow.
6-We (will – may – are going to – are) probably be there for two weeks.
7-I can't talk at the moment. I (do – will do – am doing – have done) my homework.
8-I can't meet you this afternoon. I (am doing – do – have done – may do) the shopping.
9-Hello, Ahmed. I (go – am going – have gone – would have gone) to the airport in a minute.
10-My plane (is leaving – shall leave – leave – leaves) at 10 o'clock tomorrow.
11-I am studying medicine. I (may be – am going to be – am being – be) a doctor.

12-She (will – should – is going to – may) probably do the shopping tomorrow.
13-I expect that he (wins – will win – is going to win – is winning) the match.
14-Perhaps they (are visiting – are going to visit – will visit – may) visit us next Saturday.
15-Somebody is knocking on the door. I (am going – will go – have gone – go) and open it.
16-She (is flying – flies – fly – would fly) to Spain next Monday. Everything is arranged.
17- I (am going to play – play –will play – should play) tennis with a friend.That's my plan.
18-He drives at breakneck speed. He (has – will have – is going to have – is having) an accident.
19-Watch out! You (are dropping – drop – are going to drop – would drop) the glasses.
20-(Will you – Are you going to – Do you – Should you) help me with this heavy bag, please?
21-Don't worry. I (lend – am lending – will lend – should lend) you the money you need.
22-I (am going to be – will be – am being – be) 25 next Monday.
23-I can't see you tomorrow. I (am meeting – meet – am going to meet – will meet)my cousin.
24-Look at those black clouds. It (rains – is raining – is going to rain – isn't raining).
25-She (will – should – might – ought) probably be a great success.
26-She has decided that she (is studying – is going to study – was studying – will be studying)
27-Be careful! You (will spill – are spilling - are going to spill – spill) your coffee.

Unit 10 | Test on unit ten | Mr: Hesham

Ali : You know, Shady, my birthday is next Sunday.
Shady : Really! ....(1)..?
Ali : 18. I'll be giving a birthday party. Are you free on that day ?
Shady : Anyway,.........(2)………………………………………….......
Ali : I will be glad you can come.
Shady : ....(3)...?
Ali : Only some of my closest friends.
Shady : ....(4)..?
Ali : Thank you. Everything is arranged.

Unit 10 | 3 | Test on unit ten | 3 | Mr: Hesham

2- Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1-Your friend asks you what you are doing this weekend.
2-You intend to visit the citadel.
3-You promise to attend your friend's wedding.
4-You are asked where are you going to do after finishing school.

3- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The weather is very cold and it is cloudy this morning and it ……………..rain .
   a- will b- may c- going to d- is going to
2. There is a good film tonight. I think you ……………. watching it
   a- are enjoying b- will enjoy c- are going to enjoy d- enjoy
3. He had to pay ……………. his goods with his credit card.
   a- off b- out c- in d- for
4. The social networking …………. help people to communicate with each other
   a- site b- sight c- sightseeing d- side
5. My plane ………………. at 10.30 next week
   a- arrives b- will arrive c- is going to arrive d- is arriving
6. I prefer buying …………….. – quality goods .
   a- low b– bad c – height d – high

7- I am tired. I ………….. to bed at once.

a- go b- will go c- am going d- am going to go

8. ………………. will develop greatly in the future

a- Communication b- contact c- connection d- connect

9. I can't ……………….. a room with someone who snores during his sleep.

a- share b- divide c- split d- cut

10. I will look for a vacant job to ………….. for it.

a- application b- apply c- imply d- comply

11- She ………………. a party next week .Everything is arranged.

a) is giving b- gives c- will give d- is going to give

12- I ………. a villa next month. This is my plan .

a- build b- am building c- am going to build d- am building

4- Rewrite the following sentences, using the word(s) in brackets:

1- Do you intend to play football?. (going)

2- I have just decided to make tea. (will)

3- He has arranged to build a new house. (is)

4- I will finish my study. I will travel abroad. (After)

5- Find the mistake and correct it:

1-i supplied for a job as a tour guide

2-Mobile are the most common forms of personnel and business communication

3-In the past , people communicated to each other by post

4- I will advertising my old house to sell it

6- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

There are similarities between animals living in wide-open spaces. In open land some times there are many trees and some times few trees. Depending on the water in the air and in the earth.

Lion is an animal that lives in the open land .it lives in Africa .a grown lion measures three metres from the tip of the nose to the tail. It weighs 230 kilograms. When angry or irritated by flies, the lion whips the tail around. If you have a cat at home, you may have seen the same thing happen. The favourite food of the lion is raw meat. It gets its food from the animals it kills everyday. It hunts at night but during the day it lies in the shade of a tree .the lion kills only for food and never for the sport of killing. The male always eat first. When he finishes the rest of the family, the lions and the cubs, have their turn.

The zebra also lives in the wide-open spaces. Its enemy is the lion because lions like zebra's meat. Both zebras and lions like to live in open areas where they can run and play. Water is very important for the zebra. Almost every time he goes to to the waterhole, his enemy the lion is sitting there waiting for him.

A). Answer the following questions:

1- Why does the lion go out at night?

2- In what way are lions and zebras similar?

3- What does the lion wait for at the waterhole?

4- What does the underlined word there "refer to "?

B- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- The lion likes -----------------------------

a- eating cooked meat b- the sport of killing c- Eating raw meat d- to kill for killing

7- Answer only Four (4) of the following questions:

1- What is a blog?
2- What kind of communications were found in the past ?
3- What are smart phones?
4- How can you communicate with your friends abroad ?
5- What are the advantages of the new communication devices ?
6- What can we do with the power of thought in the future?

D- The Novel

8- (A) Answer the following questions:

1-What happened to Oliver after he had posted the letter?
2-How hopeful was Dr Losberne when he visited Rose?
3-Who asked about Rose on Oliver's way to the countryside?
4-How dearly did Harry love Rose? 5- When was Oliver happy for the first time?

B- Read the following quotation. then answer the questions

"She died before she could tell me anymore."

1- Who said this statement? To whom?
2- What did the pronoun" she " refer to? 3- How did the listener react on hearing this?

9- Write a paragraph of about 90 words about:

"How to spend your leisure time"
"The importance of animals m our life"

A) Translate into Arabic:

Toshka is one of the greatest projects in Egypt nowadays . it is done for the welfare of the Egyptians, especially the coming generations . It has provided several job opportunities for the youth .

لقد وهب اللّه مصر كثيرا من المصادر الطبيعية التي لو أحسن استغلالها لأصبحنا من أغني الدول.

Unit 11	5	Exercise on unit eleven	5	Mr: Hesham

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- It can be expensive to feed and (**close – clothes – clothing – clothe**) a large family
2-It is often completely (**noise – silent – noisy – loud**) in the desert at night. You can't hear anything
3- He likes eating fish but he (**likes – alike – dislikes – unlike**) eating okra
4-The government provides modern sets (**relation – nation – mention – nature**) .
5- She has got the flu .She has pains in her arm. She feels (**nice – good –happy- miserable**) .
6- All children have the (**tight – light – night – right**) to go to school..
7-We always host our (**relations – enemies– foes - opponents**) on our happy occasions .
8- Mr Hesham is my next door (**classmate – neighbour – family – staff**) .
9 – Teachers dislike (**obedient – modest – naughty – polite**) students.
10- (**Adults – Babies – Children – Kids**) can look after themselves and be successful.
11- I saw your villa (**announced – advertised – built – set**) in one of our local newspaper.
12- Someone take (**out – at – away – of**) my book by mistake.
13- I have (**received – conceived – deceived – receipt**) many telephone calls on my birthday,.
14- I agreed (**to – with – on – at**) my friend that Alex. Is the most beautiful resort.
15- It was raining heavily, but I could finally (**get to – reach – arrive – get**) my house.
16- Although she lives in a big family, she always feels (**alone – lonely – strange - strangely**).
17- She has got a part time (**job – work – profession - career) as a waitress.**
18- She suffered a lot as a child but later she became a successful (**baby – child – adult - kid**) .
19- My uncle lives in a (**nearly – nearby – near – next to**) village

20- A (loof – roof – proof – hoof) is a foot of an animal such as a horse.
21- The road was muddy so I (slipped – rode – felt – slept) and broke my leg.
22- I don't have much (connect – communicate – contact – contract) with nature .
23. The new (governess – government – governor – governorate) will arrive our children well .
24. He can't rive on that road because it is (stormy – windy – icy – rainy)
25. I go to the post office to (pass – post – buy – sell) my letters.
26. Some people like to walk (long – a long – along – longer) the banks of the Nile.
27. If you don't hurry , you will (mess– miss – Miss – lose) your train
28. (In addition – As well – Beside – In addition to) cooking , my mother swept the floor.
29. I get on (well – will – good – nice) with all my colleagues.
30. I'm really looking forward to (setting – settling – sit – sat) in my new apartment.
31- I 'm ill and I feel (painful – lain – pain – main) all over my body
32- She often climbs on to the (ceiling – surface – hoof – roof) of the house.
33- She tried to (catch – miss – lose – waste) the horse but in vain
34- The gentleman looked (quit – quiet – quietness – quite) surprised.
35- The gentleman set (on – off – in – off) Thornfield Hall

Find *the mistakes in the following sentences and correct them :*

1- To cloth someone is to provide him with clothes .
2- The class fell noisy when the teacher entered the class.
3- How much money did you spend for home expenses.
4- She has hurt her leg. She is in great comfort and screams loudly.
5- It has become easy to contract with the outside world .
6-The road is snow so I slipped while walking fast.

Unit 11	6	Exercise on unit eleven Grammar	6	Mr: Hesham

Choose the correct answer

1- At the age of seven, my parents (are taking – were taking – took – take) me to Jordan.
2-He (gave – was given – has given – had given) a prize for a drawing of an animal.
3- She fainted after she (cook – was cooked – was cooking – had cooked) the dinner.
4- After my car (was mending – had been mended – has mended – had mended), I went shopping.
5-As soon as my mother had arrived home, my father (leaves – left – had left – leaving)
6-As soon as he (takes – has taken – will take – had taken) the photograph, he showed it to his friend
7-After the robbers (arrested – had been arrested – arresting – are arrested), they were taken to jail.
8-He (refused had refused – didn't refuse – refuses) to help his father until he had finished his homework.
9-The injured woman (takes – has taken – will take – had been taken) to hospital before she died.
10-I (have seen – saw – would see – was seen) him a few days ago.
11-He (didn't use to - isn't used to – used – uses) need much sleep, but he does now.
12-(Are – Is – Did – Does) you use to play with dolls?
13-No sooner (had – was – did – has) he finished work, than he slept
14-Hardly had he seen the match (than – while – when – after) he turned off the TV.
15-It was only (when – till – after – before) she had gone out that it rained heavily
16-By 6.00 , I (had studied – study – have studied – would study) English.\

Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets

1- After watching the film . he slept (before)
2- As soon as they had played football . it rained . (No sooner)
3- Before I went to Cairo , I had packed my bag. (It wasn't until)

4- I took a shower but before that I worked in my garden. (After)

5- He didn't give me my mobile until I had kept quiet. (Having)

A- Translate into Arabic:

There is a branch of tourism known as eco architecture tourism. Tourists live in special resorts built in a primitive way, depending on using natural materials and avoiding all environment pollutants. This kind of tourism is available in Siwa, an Egyptian oasis in the Western desert.

A- Translate into Arabic:

1- إن أفضل دعوة لتحقيق الاستقرار للوطن, ولحل مشكلة الإسكان في مصر هو بناء المدن الجديدة.

Eco architecture tourism **السياحة البيئية** – Resorts **منتجعات** – Natural materials **مواد طبيعية**

Unit 11		Test on unit eleven		Mr: Hesham

1- Finish the following dialogue between you and Ahmed who is going to the USA:

Kamal wants his brother Nagy to lend him some money to buy a present for his friend Ali.

Kamal : ....(1).........?
Nagy : Why do you need it?
Kamal : ....(2).........
Nagy : ....(3).........
Kamal : If possible 40 pounds,
Nngy : I hope ......(4).......
Kamal : Be sure of that.

Unit 11	7	Test on unit eleven	7	Mr: Hesham

2- Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1- Your sister has lost her gold ring. You sympathize with her.
2- Your friend congratulates you on your recovery from your illness.
3- Your friend suggests spending the weekend in the country but you have a lot of work to do.
4- Your visitor spilt his tea on the carpet. You are angry.

3- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- I am going to give a party on the …………… of my house.
a) roof b) surface c) ceiling d) desk

2- My father brought me a ……………………….. to teach me at home.
a) patron b) engineer c) governess d) nurse

3- After ……………………. the hotel, we asked for lunch.
a) reaching b) had reached c) reached d) reaches

4- Hardly had he reached the island………..he found himself alone
a) than b) then c) when d) while

5- I like most insects but I really ………………. flies
a) not like b) no like c) like not d) dislike

6. Jane ………………… to go out until Adele fell ill.
a) didn't allow b) allowed c)wasn't allowed d) did allow

7- It wasn't …………. He had ridden the horse that the horse threw him to the ground..
a) until b) when c) after d) as soon as

8- We should feed and ……………. the orphans.
a) clothes b) eat c) clothe d) cloth

9- He .... look for another job after he had lost his first job.

a) has to b) had to c) will have to d) have to

10. Oliver Twist was …………………… in many times .

a) unlock b) looking c) looked d) locked

11-I had no sooner written the letter than I ……………… it

a) posted b) had posted c) posting d) post

4- Rewrite the following sentences, using the word(s) in brackets:

1- It was only when I had finished work that I took rest. (until)

2 - Having done my shopping , I went home. (hardly)

3 - First , he hurt his leg. Then , he went to hospital (After)

4 - It wasn't until he had played music that he broke the guitar . (As soon as)

5- Find the mistake and correct it :

1- Jane afford to take a letter to the post office for Mrs Faifax.

2- When our ancestors knew agriculture , they sit down and lived in one place.

3- Joan took away the book and shouted of Jane.

4- Jane climbed on to the roof to have connect with the outside world.

6-Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

As the plane circled over the airport, everyone sensed that something was wrong. The plane was moving unsteadily through the air. And although the passengers had fastened their seat belts, they were suddenly thrown forward. At that moment, the airhostess appeared. She looked very pale, but she was very calm. Speaking quickly, but almost in a whisper, she informed

everyone that the pilot had fainted and asked if any of the passengers knew anything about machines, or at least how to drive a car. After a moment's hesitation, a man got up and followed the hostess into the pilot's cabin.

Moving the pilot aside, the man took his seat and listened carefully to the urgent instructions that were being sent by radio from the airport below. The plane was now dangerously close to the ground, but to everyone's relief, it soon began to climb. The man had to circle the airport several times in order to become familiar with the controls. But the danger hadn't yet passed. The terrible moment came when he had to land. Following instructions, the man guided the plane towards the airfield. It shook violently as it touched the ground, but after a long run, it stopped safely. Outside, a crowd of people who had been watching anxiously, rushed forward to congratulate "the pilot" on a perfect landing.

A- Answer the following questions:

1. What made the plane move unsteadily through the air?
2. How did the hostess try to solve the problem?
3. Why did the man have to circle the airport several times?

Find words in the passage which mean: a) to become unconscious b) told

Choose the correct answer:

4. The passengers had fastened their seat belts -------------they were suddenly thrown forward.

a) because b) so c) but d) although

5. The terrible moment came when he had to ----------------

a) land b) stop c) drive d) listen

6. The underlined word "**it**" refers to -----------------

a) the airport b) the car c) the seat d) the plane

7- Answer only Four (4) of the following questions:

1- What was the governess do in her job ? 2- Why did Jane go to the village of Hay

3- How did Jane find Mrs Fairfax? 4- Who was Adele ?

6- Why do you think the gentleman left without thanking Jane? 5- What was the name of the dog?

8- (A) Answer the following questions:

1- How did Monks frighten Mr Bumble? 2- What was written inside the gold locket?

3- How was Mr Bumble corrupt?

4- Why were most of the people living in the slums criminal?

B- Read the following quotation and then answer the questions:

"Are you sure that the news is good."

1- Who was the speaker? 2- What was the good news?

3- Who told the speaker the good news?

9) Write a paragraph of about 90 words about:

"The importance of reading"

10- A- Translate into Arabic:

Optimism and pessimism determine our success or failure. Optimism stimulate self-confidence and good relationships and opens the way to success. Pessimism makes us uncertain of abilities, our personal relationships or ourselves and blocks the way to success.

1ـ من الأفضل أن تخطط لمستقبلك من الآن

2ـ - الشباب دائما مغرم بالمغامرات.

Unit 12	9	Exercises on unit twelve	9	Mr: Hesham

Choose the correct answer:

1. I (recommend– deal– collect– keep) that you get a holiday after working for such a long time.
2. I (connected– joined– contracted– contacted) him by telephone and told him the new instructions
3. (Nurses– Teachers– Workmen– Engineers) wear white uniform at work.
4. The teacher (recommended- consulted- noted- directed) this book for me to read.
5. The travel (work- service- force- agent's) organized trips all over the world.
6. A (manager- travel agent- seller- guard) works in an office and arranges holidays for customers.
7. (A scientist- An engineer- An inspector- A journalist) works in a laboratory.
8. Ahmed paid for the goods (with- in- by- from) credit card.
9. What are your (causes- results- effects- reasons) for taking this jobs.
10. All pupils stood side (to- with- by- on) side.
11. I (recommend- ask- tell- offer) that you inquire about the job.
12. A waiter (serves- grows- makes- cooks) food to customers at a restaurant.
13. I telephoned the hotel to (form- confirm- preserve- book) my reservation.
14. Scientists (do- take- make carry) experiments in laboratories.
15. Your birth (certificate- paper- sheet- place) tells people when you were born.
16. We work eight hours (at- in- on- a) day.
17. (An oculists- A physician- a doctor- A dentist) takes care of people's teeth.
18. My brother (mailed- connected- contacted) me by telephone when he arrived at work.
19. Who do you work (for- off- by- from) Mahmoud?
20. The booking clerk asked me to (complete- fill- fall- feel) in the form.
21. The (flight attendant – nurse- doctor- usher) asked the passengers to fasten belts.
22. We bought some bread that is made by the (baker- bakery- carpenter- nurse).
23. A (Doctor- carpenter- baker- pilot) is a person who makes furniture.

24. Ahmed is good at (translating, interpreting, making, doing) books from English into Arabic.
25. She got (a job- work- a career- a position) as a secretary.
26. A \ An(doctor – engineer – baker – butcher) Is someone whose job is to make bread, cakes etc
27. Aida's applied (to – in – for – with) a management job in Cairo .
28. (Meat – Bread – Jam – Fruit) is a common food made from flour , water , and yeast .
29. Did he give any reason (for – with – in – of) learning.
30. I got a part-time (job – join – jet – jaw) as a writer.
31. The (rent – pay – hire – fees) in her job isn't good.
32. Staff are (tried – trained – transferred – transported) in how to deal with difficult customers.
33. Swimming can (imprison – impress – improve – import) your muscle bone.
34. To cook the food , put it in the (oven – fridge – heater – ceiling) for an hour

Find the mistake and correct it

1-A baker puts out fires and rescues people in danger.
2-Apilot gets people drinks and serves food on the plane
3-I will make a course at the American university.
4-Congratulation on getting the secondary school ceremony
5-You should prove your computer skills to be employable.
6- You should have the right imagination for the job .
7-Assistants are standing in a queue in front of the shop to buy their needs

Unit 12	10	Exercise on unit twelve Grammar	10	Mr: Hesham

1-He (said – asked – told- say) he wouldn't be able to sleep until he had finished the homework.
2-I asked him what (was he reading – is he reading – he is reading – he was reading).
3-She said that she (want – wants – wanted – is wanting) to be a writer.
4-He asked me where (I have been – have I been – had I been – I had been).
5-She said that her mother (help – helped – was helping – helping) her with her homework then.
6-He asked me if (do I buy – did I buy – I buy – I had bought) a new car the previous month.
7-She said they (meet – would meet – are meeting – met) them there the following Saturday.
8-She (asked – wondered – complained – ordered) that she had waited for more than an hour .
9-They promised that they (phone – would phone – will phone – phones) us as soon as they arrived.
10-He admitted that he (arrives – has arrived – had arrived – will arrive) late the night before.
11-She said (that – if – what – where) she was hoping to come and see me the following week.
12-He asked me if I knew that his sister (is – has been – had been – will be) ill.
13-I wanted to know what (they thought – did they think – had they thought – will they think) of my idea
14She wondered (if – where – when – that) there was anything interesting at the weekend.
15-I admitted that I (don't have – am not having – didn't have – doesn't have) any plans.
16-He denied (to be – had been – was – being) at the scene of the crime
17-I explained that I (would have to – will have to – will – shall) ask my mother.
18-She wanted to know if I (will like – do like – would like – likes) to go shopping with her.
19-Peter (asked – wondered – promised – wanted) he would phone me that evening.
20-She said, "I (didn't see – won't see – wasn't seen – hadn't seen) anyone until I have finished.
21-She asked me, "(Have you watched – You watched – You are watching – You watch) the DVD?"
22-She asked him (which – what – whether – who) he was going out.
23-She asked me (carrying – to carry – carry – carried) the bag for her.
24He wanted to know how much I (pay – have paid – had I paid – I had paid) for my car.
25-She refused (lending – lend – to lend – to lending) me the money I needed.

26- He ordered her (to stop – stop – not stop – stopping) making noise
27- She advised her son (to waste – don't waste – not to waste – waste) his time

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets :

1. He says , " I'm pleased to get the prize " (He says that)
2. He said , " I shall meet him at six o'clock . " (He said that)
3. He said to me , " stop when the light is red . " (He told me)
4. She said to her sister, " Don't play in the street " (not to)
5. He asked me when I arrived . (He said to me)
6. He advised me not to work for a late hour . (don't)
7. The teacher said , " Don't write the questions . " (not to)
8. Mother said to me, " Don't be late . " (not to)
9. " Leave me a lone, " said Mona to her friends . (to leave)
10. He said to the pupils, " Don't leave before you finish " (He told the pupils)
11. She said to me , " Don't write your name on the box . " (She told me)
12. " I'm going to travel to America . " (He told me)
13. He said, " I went to the cinema last Monday . " (He told me)
14. She said to me, " I'll buy a new car next month." (She told me)
15. Ahmed said to Ali, " I have won the prize last week." (Ahmed told Ali)

Unit 12	11	Test on unit twelve	11	Mr: Hesham

1- Finish the following dialogue between you and Ahmed who is going to the USA:

Omar : I forgot my wallet?
Hany : …………….(1)……………………………………………………..…..
Omar : I have to go back to get it.
Hany : …………….(2)……………………………………..……………..…?
Omar : Of course. I'm sure it is at home.
Hany : I think there is no problem, ………………………(3)…………….. ?
Omar : Thanks, I don't like borrowing.
Hany : …………….(4)………………………………………....for the show.
Omar : I can go and return quickly

.*2- Write what you would say in each of the following situations:*

1- Your friend has a cut in his hand
2- You don't know how to drive a car, you ask someone.
3- You offer a visitor something to drink.
4- Your friend has passed his exams.

3- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. My friend ……………….. me a good hotel to stay in .
   a) advised b) said c) spoke d) recommended
2. He told me that he ……………… Into a new flat the week before.
   a) move b) moves c) has moved d) had moved
3. She is learning how to translate English ……………….. Arabic.
   a) to b) for c) into d) about
4. She ……………… to visit the citadel the following week.
   a) was going b) will go c) is going d) can go
5. He asked me ……………… I had seen the criminal or not.
   a) if b) why c) whether d) when

6- The ……………… asked the passenger to fasten the belts.

a) attendant b) pilot c) manager d) secretary

7. she always goes to her ……………………….. early in the morning.

a) work b) job c) career d) profession

8. I couldn't understand the tourist, so Ali ……………. for me.

a) translated b) called c) translate d) interpreted

9. …………………… takes care of people's teeth.

a) An oculist b) A dentist c) a doctor d) A physician

10. He told me that the earth …………….. around the sin.

a) turns b) turned c) had turned d) would turn

12- My father advised me ……………….. bad people

a) accompany b) to accompany c) not to accompany d) company

4- Rewrite the following sentences, using the word(s) in brackets:

1- I have seen the film before. " (She told me)
2- I don't like going to parties." (He told me)
3- Ali said to me " I have to go to the dentist tomorrow." (Ali told)
4- The doctor said to me "You have to stay in bed for a week." (The doctor told the patient)

Unit 12	12	Test on unit twelve	12	Mr: Hesham

5- Find the mistake and correct it:

1- The voyage attendant helps the passengers on the plane.
2-The secretary can translate from one language on another.
3- We don't go to work on Fridays or international holidays.
4- I will join an English course in order to prove my English language .

6- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Mr. Ibrahem has been driving a car for several years and he had always been a very careful drive He often drove into town and he had to pass traffic lights on the way. One day the first traffic lights wer just changing from green to red when he passed them. Almost at once, a policeman ordered him to stop. And asked him why he hadn't stopped at the red light. He answered that he was afraid to stop suddenly because if a car had been just behind him, it might have his.
The policeman answered angrily that there was no excuse and only foolish drivers who were driving close behind him would do so. The policeman warned him to be more careful but he didn't fin him and let him pass.
Mr. Ibrahem thanked the policeman and drove very careful to the next traffic lights where he had to sto suddenly when he the light changed. At the same moment something hit his back of his car. When he looked around he saw the same policeman. The front tyre of his car was pressed against the back of Ibrahem's car.

Answer the following questions:

1- Why did the policeman stop Mr. Ibrahem?
2- Who hit Mr. Ibrahim's car? Why?
3- Show that the policeman was kind-hearted man.
4- What does the black typed word refer to?

Choose the correct answer:

5- The policeman was --------------------- driver

a- careful b- careless c- carefree d- modest

6- Mr. Ibrahem was --------------------- when he saw the same policeman hit his car.

a- happy b- worried c- pleased d- surprise

7- Answer only Four (4) of the following questions:

1- Which job would you like to do ?
2- What qualities would you need to get this job ?
3- What are the advantages of speaking to people in their languages ?
4- How can the internet be used to improve people's lives ?
5- How can you improve your English?
6- Why do you think each job needs someone who can speak English?

D- The Novel

8- (A) Answer the following questions:

1- About whom did Monks ask Mr Bumble?
2- How did Mr Bumble's life changed ?
3- How did Oliver spend his time at the holiday house?
4- How hopeful was Dr Losberne to Oliver?

B- Read the following quotation. Then answer the questions:

"Why didn't you tell me that Rose was ill?."

Unit 12	13	Test on unit twelve	13	Mr: Hesham

1- Who said this statement?
2- What was he talking about?
3- Why did Mrs Maylie hide that about her son?

9) Write a paragraph of about 90 words about*:*

The problems that youth face nowadays

A- Translate into Arabic:

To seek peace requires a lot of hard work, patience and compromises. It must be worked out in face to face talks between warring parties. Moreover, it is not until an end is put to the cold war between conflicting groups that it is possible to iron out differences.

B- Translate into English:

- **الصحبة الجيدة تقى الفرد ضد الانحراف.**
- **علينا جميعا مساعده اليتامى والفقراء.**

Unit 13		Exercises on unit thirteen		Mr: Hesham

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d .

1- The telephone enabled people to communicate (with - by – in – for) each other .
2- Who can (do –make – perform – operate) this machine?
3- The principal (brings – runs - damages – system) the school efficiently .
4- The Suez Canal is the most important (waterway – watermelon – watercress – waterwheel) .
5- Egypt is full of amazing (words – works – jobs – careers) such as the pyramids and the metro .
6- How fast can this car (low – know – go – slow) an hour?
7- We don't like (freezes – freezing – frozen – froze) food .
8- Oxygen decreases at high (latitudes – magnitude – deep - altitudes)
9-.How high is Everest above (sea food – sea level – sea standard – sea shore)
10- This (oxygen – co2 – nitrogen – hydrogen) cylinder will help you to breathe at this height .
11- I want to find a (permanent – temporary – permanently – temporarily) job to settle down .
12- The temperature is (slow - quick – permanently – fast) below zero at the top. Snow never melt

13- If you travel through the desert , Take a good (supply – trees – drop – storm) of water and food
14- The lighthouse was built to guide (**planes – cars – taxis – ships**) in the past .
15- It is difficult to build a bridge quickly so we will build it in (**faces – stages – laces – stocks**) .
16- The twentieth (**decade – millennium – century – year**) witnessed many inventions
17- How was the lighthouse of Alex (**damaged – destroy – ruin – missed**)? .
18- The mother took (**off – away – over – up**) the family during the absence of the father .
19- Please take the knife (**over – away – after – in**) the child or he will cut himself .
20- Is the canal wide (**too – to – enough – such**) for one ship? .
21- People don't have the (**light – tight – fight – right**) to smoke in public places.
22- Computers are connected (**with – by – for –of**) the internet to shops and banks .
23- People are doing many (**another- other- others- the other**) things on the canal
24- World business was immediately (**affected – effected – collapsed -acted**) by the Suez Canal .
25- What is the highest railway (**lane – line – ruler – tape**) in the world?
26- Because the air is very (**thin – thick – fat – long**) the passengers are given a supply of oxygen.
27- The metro goes inside a (**funnel – ferry – tunnel – tomb**) .

Unit 13	14	Exercises on unit thirteen	14	Mr: Hesham

28- The journey from Europe to Asia was (**shortened – short – long - widened** .) by 9,500 km
29- When does the plane take (**over – away – of – off**)?.
30- The Suez Canal made ships no longer (**sailed – sail – sailing – to sail**) around Africa.
31- Ships are (**charged - accused – sold – bought**) to use the waterway.
42- The Suez Canal helps increase our national (**come – outcome – coming –income**)
33-The Egyptian company (**took – got – put – built**) over the canal in 1956 .
34- The plane usually flies at an (**altitude – high – level – of**) 7.000 metres.
35- We do not know (**exact – exactly - accurated- inaccurate**) how the pyramids were built .
36- The hotel (**accused – charged – taxed – fined**) him to pay a lot of money to use the pool. .
37- You can (**do – divide – cut – make**) the journey shorter by taking the road across the desert..
38- They are very kind .They give half of their (**income – output – input – random**) to charity .

Find the mistake and correct it

1. The Suez Canal plays an important part in our national outcome
2. The Suez canal lengthened the distance between the east and the west
3. Pollution effects our environment badly.
4. can you breathe easily at very high substitute
5. Our brain needs a constant employof oxygen each minute.
6. This restaurant serves freezes food.
7. Mount Everest is 8.850 metres under sea level
8. The white house of Alexandria was built to guide ships.
9. Each theatre of human growth has its characteristics .
10. The Suez canal milked the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea.
11. Our President built a 35 – kilometre new selection of the Suez Canal

A- Translate into Arabic:

Health is a splendid treasure that completes our happiness. It's worth saying that we can't reall enjoy our life if we are unhealthy, however wealthy we may be. Healthy people are always proud of wh they can achieve in the fields of sports and hard work. For an unhealthy person life is no more than pai and suffering.

B- Translate into English:

Unit 13 | Exercises on unit thirteen grammar | Mr: Hesham

Choose the correct answer

1- Houses (design – have designed – are designed – are designing) to be warm in winter
2-Our car (is being repaired – is repairing – has repaired – will repair) this week.
3-They (were built – will be built – have been built – built) these flats in 1965.
4-The car (drives – was driving – was being driven – will drive) too fast.
5-We (have invited – will invite – has invited – have been invited) to a party at the weekend.
6-The teacher (was warned –warned – is warned –warning) the students about being late .
7-I expect we (will be told – will tell – have told – had told) where to go.
8-Charles Dickens (writes – is written – was written – wrote) Gulliver's' Travels a long time ago.
9-He (has sold – will sell – was selling – sold) the car for 10,000 pounds last week.

Unit 13 | 15 | Exercises on unit thirteen Grammar | 15 | Mr: Hesham

10-The bus (was broken – broke – breaks – has been broken) down yesterday.
11-They turned and (were run – have been run – ran – running) when they saw us coming.
12-This picture (painted – was painted – is painted – has been painted) by my friend last week.
13-Roads (were building – built – were built – have been built) across the desert.
14-She (was accused – has accused – had accused – was accusing) of forging money.
15-Some of her stories (base – is based – are based – are basing) on her travels to some countries

Rewrite the following sentences

1- Her best books are published in over a hundred countries. (People)
2- They perform the play without a break. (The play)
3- She was taught at home by her mother. (Her mother)
4- They were arrested by the police last night. (The police)
5- The actors robbed the bank. (The bank)
6- The night is spent in a hotel because of heavy snow. (We)
7- The crime is solved by the detective. (The detective)
8- She made me respect her . (I)
9- Who stole the wallet . (was)
10- Where did you find my book? (found).

Unit 13 | Test on unit thirteen | Mr: Hesham

1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Guide : Hello, Sir. You are welcome to Egypt.
Tourist : Thank you. .... (1) …………... ?
Guide : I think the Sheraton Hotel is the best thing for you.
Tourist : That is right. …………..... (2)................... ?
Guide : Oh, our pyramids and Sphinx.
Tourist : Oh! They are famous. They're in Giza, I think.
Guide : Certainly. You'll……....(3)......................
Tourist : I've heard that your country has changed much in the last ten years.
Guide : Oh……………………..(4)………………......

Tourist : I have observed these changes in the buildings I see everywhere

2- Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1- Your brother bought a new shirt. He asks your opinion.
2- You ask your friend about his opinion about your new computer.
3- Your friend thinks that smoking should be banned in public places. And you agree strongly.
4- Someone thinks that women should stay at home. You disagree, but politely.

3- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Tourists can get on a plane to reach the high………………… .
a- attitude b- altitude c- depth d- length
2- I will divide the group of the students into three ……………………. .
a- section b- things c- departments d- bags
3- Ahmed ……………. to hospital by an ambulance yesterday.
a – takes b- is taken c- was taken d – took

4- The telephone was …………. o enable people to connect .
a- inventor b- inventing c- invented d- invent
5- Take your books ………………… from my room.
a- away b- off c- over d- up
6- The Suez Canal was built to ………….. the Red Sea and the Mediterranean
a- shorten b- lengthen c- link d- separate
7- All living beings need ………………… to breathe.
a- carbon b- pollution c- nitrogen d- oxygen
8- Naguib Mahfouz was ……………………… The Nobel Prize for literature .
a- reward b- awarded c- award d- awarding
9- We work hard to improve our ………….. of hard currency.
a- coming b- comes c- income d- outcome
10- I read all the ……………… of William Shakespeare..
a- work b- works c- jobs d- job
11- Who were the pyramids built ……………..?
a- by b- off c- over d- up
12- …………… your dinner prepared by your mother every day?
a- Was b- Is c- Are d- Were

4- Rewrite the following sentences, using the word(s) in brackets:

1- Pressure affects everyone in society. (effect)
2- Remove your rubbish from my house. (Take)
3- Charities collect money to help poor people. (is)
4- Ahmed makes the other boy in the class love him. (The)

5- Find the mistake and correct it:

1- When the plane takes over , we fasten our seat-belts.
2-The Suez Canal is a vital railway linking the east and the west.
3-Does your father walks your home well ?
4-These trousers are long , I need to short them a little.

(C) Reading Comprehension and Set Books

6- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

One day two friends were travelling through a forest on foot when a bear ran after them . One of them rushed to the nearest tree and climbed it as fast as he could .He forgot his friend . He thought on of himself .

His friend threw himself to the ground and pretended that he was dead . When the bear came clos to him he lay very " **still** "and didn't move . The bear smelt him and touched his ear ,then it went away

The boy who was under the tree waited for a little time then he called the friend who was still in the tree "It's all right now .The bear had gone. You can come down.

" His frightened friend came down and said " The

bear put his nose very close to your ear . What did it say ? " His friend laughed a lot and said " It told me to look for another friend because a friend who runs away when there is danger is not a real friend .

Unit 13	17	Test on unit thirteen	17	Mr: Hesham

-

A)Answer the following questions :-

1- What happened when the friends were walking ?

2- Why wasn't the second friend a real one ?

3- What is the real friend according to the passage ?

B- Choose the correct answer (s) from a , b ,c or d :-

5- A friend who ……………… others in time of danger is a bad one .

d- leaves c-helps b-hits a-disturbs

6- The underlined word " still " means………………….. .

d- asleep b-alive c-moving a-without moving

7- A bear is a ………………… animal .

d-friendly b-thick c-frightening a-kind

7- Answer only Four (4) of the following questions:

1- Who was the French Engineer who started work on the Suez Canal? ?
2- When was the canal opened for the first time ?
3- How did the Suez anal benefit world trade?
4- Why is the Suez Canal useful for Egypt ?
5- When was the new section of the Suez Canal opened? ?
6- How long is the new section of the Canal?

D- The Novel

8- (A) Answer the following questions:

1-Why did monks want to know about the night Oliver was born?

2-How optimistic was Mrs Bedwin?

3-What false belief did Mr Grimwig still have about Oliver?

4-Why was Rose so confused while she was at the hotel?

B- Read the following quotation. then answer the questions:

"Do what I say and I will keep you safe"

5-Who said that? To whom

6-Against what would the listeners be safe?

7-How did the listeners react?

9- Write a paragraph (90) words about:

1- Your hopes and plans for the future you may use these guiding points:

2- The Suez Canal and its positive role in World trade

F- Translation

10- A- Translate into Arabic:

Our world has become a small village due to rapid means of communication By means of the radio and television we can communicate with people wherever they are in no time.

B- Translate into English:

تقع مصر على الساحل الشرقى من أفريقيا.

تعتبر قناة السويس ممر مائي حيوي

Unit 14	18	Exercise on unit fourteen	18	Mr: Hesham

1. science (injection – protection – fiction – intention) books are about life in the future.
2. A hot air (balloon – ball – tyre – room) can be used to travel to far places.
3. On a journey of (exploration – imagination - invention – estimation) we discover new places.
4. Millions of people are waiting for the new book to come (in – down – out – over)
5. A (detective – policeman – judge – lawyer) speaks for a person who has been arrested.
6. If you ((realize – misunderstand - forget – ignore) something . you suddenly know it.
7. He was crossed (at – with – on – of) the child who broke the window
8. Three men tried to (disappear – rob – kidnap – hijack) the boy.
9. I was (shocked – amused – joyful – pleased) by his sudden death.
10. I thought it would rain, but the clouds have (seen – appeared – went - disappeared).
11. This is a (priceless – worthless – trivial - unimportant) collection of paintings. They are valuable.
12. The new hospital has a good (situation – location – stop – vacation).
13. I was furious (at – with – for – on) him when he crashed my car.
14. The writer of the article approves (of - at – on - from) what he is writing about.
15. He is an expert (on - to - for - about) the care of animals.
16. He traveled abroad and raised a great (fortune – a fortune – fortunately – unfortunately).
17. A (boat – ship – submarine - plane) is a machine that can travel under water.
18. He (did – made – played – devised) a new discovery in medical science in 1977 .
19. He was imprisoned although he didn't (commit – make – do – bring) the crime .
20. He (discussed – told - spoke - talked) The matter with his son .
21. The (exploration – invention – discovery – detection) of X-rays caused a revolution in medicine.
22. He was the first one (arrives – arrived - to arrive - would arrive) at work .
23. He went to Alex (by – on – at – in) his car).
24. (At – In – On – Of) the end of this year I will buy a car.
25. (compare – Comparing – Compared – Compares) to your shirt, mine is cheap.
26. Ahmed Shawki's (poetry – poet – prose – articles) was fantastic.
27. She (agree – agreed – accept – accepted) to help her friend.
28. Science (fiction – imagination – fictional – fictious) books are about life in the future.
29. As I was late, I (caught – missed – lost – held) the train.
30. Now our products are exported (all – each – whole – at) over the world.
31. What she said is not true. It is (fiction – fictional – factious – illusion)

32. The police managed to (catch – hold – stick – arrest) the thief while he was running away
33. I (**missed – fought – caught – lost**) my illness at Leila's birthday party
34. I (**missed – lost – rode caught**) my train because my taxi had to wait in a traffic jam
35. My team (**gained – earned – lost – missed**) their match at the weekend.

Find the mistake and correct it: -

1. On a journey of illustration people discover many things
2. A teacher speaks for people at the court/
3. I hope I won't miss flu at school.
4. People like to travel in a hot air ball.
5. He has committed the crime. He is a witness.
6. Nancy managed to steal Oliver and took him to Fagin.
7. The police rested the main criminal while he was trying to escape.

Unit 14	19	Exercises on unit fourteen	19	Mr: Hesham

Choose the correct answer from a ,b , c or d

1-My penfriend, (who – that – where – when) lives in Sweden, is studying biology at university.
2-Aisha, (which – whom – whose – that) father is a well-known doctor, is my best friend at school.
3-My brother (whom – whose – where – that) lives in New York is going to visit us soon.
4-Fruit (when - that – where – what) ripens on the tree tastes best.
5-Our flat, (which – that – whose – where) is on the fifth floor, overlooks the Nile.
6-My brother went to Alexandria university, (which – when – that – where) he studied architecture.
7-She went to Cairo University (what – whose – at where – where) she studied Arabic literature.
8-She wrote articles (with whom - in which – of what – to where) she advocated women
9-Dr. Aisha, (whom – that – whose – who) father was an important man, was born in Damietta.
10-Queen Victoria, (who – whose – where – when) was born in 1819, was educated in London.
11-Queen Victoria, (that – when - who – where) died in January 1901, was queen of Britain .
12-The city (that - in which – when – what) I was born is in the south of Egypt.
13-I played a game of tennis with my brother, (when – that – which – for which) made me very tired.
14-The person (who – whose – which – where) does most of the cooking in is my mother

Rewrite the following sentences

1-I shouted at a man but he didn't come back again. (the man who)
2-That's the boy. His brother sits next to me. (whose)
3-He saw the thieves. They robbed the bank. (The thieves who)
4- Ahmed will come on Saturday. I'll be at home on that day. (when)
5-Seven o'clock is when I usually have breakfast. (which)
6-The office is where I spend most of my time. (which)
7-Only clever students can do this exercise. (who)
8- A lot of people spend their summer holiday in Alexandria . (where)
9-The person who met us was the ambassador . (it)
10-My sister studied in France . She got her PHD from France . (where)
11- A girl in blue jeans is asking for help . (who)
12-This is my study . I spend most of my time reading in it . (where)

Unit 14		Test on unit fourteen		Mr: Hesham

Language function

1- Supply the missing words in the following dialogue :

Nour has just finished decorating his flat.

Saad : Have you finished decorating your flat?
Nour : Yes, I have .
Saad : ……………..(1)………………………...?
Nour : I chose Light blue and white .
Saad : …………….. (2)…………………………?
Nour : Yes, It looks very nice .
Saad : ……………….(3)…………………………?
Nour : Next, I'll put up some shelves for my books .
Saad : Will you put them up yourself as well ?
Nour : …………….. (4) ………. To cut down one's expenses.

Unit 14	20	Test on unit fourteen	20	Mr: Hesham

- Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1- An old man needs help. You offer him help.
2- What would you say about the disadvantages of TV?
3- Ola says that the exam is difficult. You disagree.
4- Your friend offers you a present on your birthday.

3- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- He was my --------- at Cairo university.
a- friend b- colleague c- companion d- fellow
2- The youth --------traveled abroad could make a lot of money.
a- whom b- that c- which d- whose
3- He is the Egyptian -------- has won the gold medal.
a- which b- whose c- where d- who
4- There is a hairdresser nearby -------- I have my hair cut.
a- where b- when c- which d- whom
5- The man -------leg was broken was taken to hospital.
a- who b- whom c- whose d- which
6-I doesn't know the man -------- I met yesterday.
a- who b- whom c- which d- whose
7- This is the company in ---------- he works.
a- that b- where c- which d- whose
8- She traveled to Cairo ……………………………… train
a- in b- on c- by d- with
9- The great project, ……….. out all over Egypt, will help to increase the standard of living.
a- are carried b- which carried c- carried d- carrying
10- ………………….. the end, he could carry the stone.
a- In b- On c- by d- At
11- I always like to read science ………………… stories.
a- action b- fiction c- fraction d- nutrition
12- Rich families have many ……………… to do the work at home.
a- servants b- architects c- doctors d- engineers

4- Rewrite the following sentences, using the word(s) in brackets:

1- I can't buy the car because it is too expensive. (which)

2- He saw the thieves. They robbed the bank. (The thieves who)
3- My uncle is very kind with me. I'm living with him. (with whom)
4- This is the man and his car was lost yesterday. (whose)

5- Find the mistakes I the following sentences and correct them:

1- When will you novel come over ?
2- The gang rewarded the boy and asked for a ransom from his family.
3- My friend won the squash match to me last week.
4-Space discovery has benefited the world a lot .

6- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

One of the results of technology and pollution grown is the increase of water pollution throughout th world. According to a United Nations report the future of all life on earth will be endangered if man doe

not control contamination of the environment. It is time we realized the full extent of the dangers that face mankind.For instance, here in Egypt, look at our River Nile. It is strange to see how everything is thrown into it as if it were our litter basket. Instead of keeping it clean and pure, we pollute it. We ourselves, not our enemies, dirty it with our own hands. Some farmers wash themselves, their clothes, their animals, their pots and pans in its water. They even throw away their dead animals, and birds into it. Some people living in cities and towns throw their old tyres and broken bottles and rusty tins into it. Factories throw their waste chemicals and garbage. In this way the Nile water gets poisoned, kills fish, poisons land, weakens crops and destroys health.So it would be foolish to shut our eyes to the dangers of the pollution that man causes to the very thing on which his life depends. Please keep our Nile clean.

A- Answer the following questions:

1- In what way has technology led to the increase of water pollution?
2- How do people in the countryside dirty the Nile?
3- Why does the writer describe the people who pollute the Nile as "enemies"?
4- What are main ideas in this passage?

B)choose the correct answer from a,b,c,d:

5. contamination mean (full extent`- realize- pollution - environment)
6. Technology led to (pollution - dangers- poison- growth of population) of the Nile

7- Answer only Four (4) of the following questions:

1- Why does phileas Fogg's friend think that he can't travel around the world in eighty days ?
2- Why do you think Fogg decided to try to go round the world in eighty days ?
3- Why do you think he has the time to spend travelling like this ?
4- If you had the chance to travel round the world , which route would you choose ?
5- What would you most look forward to seeing on this journey ?
7- Would you like to travel around the world as fast as possible ? How would you travel ?
6- What did Fix think of Fogg ?

D- The Novel

8- (A) Answer the following questions:

1-How far were Brownlow and Dr Losberne sensible people?
2-How did Noah plan to make money in London?
3-What was Noah's nickname? 4- Why did Fagin suspect Nancy?
5- What was the only thing that could explain Oliver's puzzle?

B) Read the following quotation, then answer the questions:

"I didn't steal anything. It was her."

1- Who said this statement ? To whom ?

2-What does the pronoun “her” refer to?   3-What was stolen?

9- Write a paragraph of seven (7) sentences about:

"The role of youth in the progress of the country"

10- A- Translate into Arabic:

Our children are the pleasure of our eyes and the treasure of our life .We have to bring them up well and teach them good manners . We should prepare them to be good people .

B) Translate into Arabic :

يؤثر تلوث الهواء عتي صحتنا بدرجة كبيرة .

Unit 15	22	Exercises on unit fifteen	22	Mr: Hesham

Choose the right word from a, b, c, or d:

1- When I was younger , I often dreamt (off – about – by – at) tunnels.
2- When I heard the news, I (appointed – disappointed – appointment – disappointment).
3- We watched a (scary – frightened – afraid – terrified) film last night.
4- (I'd prefer – I'd rather – I'd like – I'd love) have some tea.
5- I (excepted – expect – accepted – agree) his invitation to dinner and I was happy to go.
6- My friend was hurt in a car (event – accident – incident – happening).
7- They will arrive in Cairo in two (hour – hours – hours' hour's) time.
8- The government works so (hard – hardly – lately – hardness) to raise the standard of living.
9- Some children are frightened (in - on - of - from) the dark
10- If you worry so much , you (panic – jump – leave – sleep)
11-Someone with a fear of (depths – lengths – widths - heights) wouldn’t climb a tree .
12- Phobias are (rational – irrational – ordinary – reasonable) fears.
13- Students should take part (in – on – at – up) school activities.
14- She (picked – took – gave – lent) a flower from the garden.
15- Some treatment puts people into the (plot – line – situation – map) they are afraid of.
16- (Hundreds – Hundred – Lot – Much) of people attended the conference.
17- I don't like traveling on trains or buses full (of – in – at – with) people.
18- My brother was born (with – of – from – at) a fear of cats.
19- She felt (dizzy – terrifying – frightening – ill) in dark places.
20- She exchanged flowers (in – with – for – at) her friends.
21- Ahmed aimed (to – at – in – for) achieve his goal.
22- Silence, the court is in (session – season – hold – attend).
23- She (remembered – reminded – witness – watched) to pay the bill.
24- He (reminds – remembers – asked – helps) me of his father.
25 - They (made – did – had – arranged) a questionnaire to choose their leader.
26 – The (therapist – dentist – chemist – oculist) shows the patients that the situation won’t hurt them

Find the mistake and correct it

1- Phobia is a rational fear
2- I have a phobia off the dark
3- I hope I can get out my phobia about spiders
4- The carpenter gave the patient medicine to make him relax.
5- The theorist treat his patients in collections.
6-What is the affect of phobia on people.

7-Do you have any fear of dogs?

8-If you spin , you will feel crazy.

9-Don't be basic. Your injury isn't serious.

10-You should take some rest between your study seasons.

11-The patient must be put into visual situation on a computer.

A- Translate into Arabic:

Man should do his best to avoid illness. Cleanliness is very important to achieve this aim. Healthy food is necessary in this aspect as well.

يجب على كل فرد أن يرشد استهلاكه من الماء والطاقة والغذاء .

Unit 15	23	Exercises on unit fifteen	23	Mr: Hesham

1- He (must have – can't have – didn't have – can have) missed his train. He's usually late.
2- His watch (must – might – could – can't) have cost a lot of money. It's made of plastic.
3- It (can't – will – must – didn't) have been very windy . There are branches all over the ground.
4- Tunneling under the Nile (must – may – can't – might) have been easy. I'm sure it was difficult
5- My father (didn't – won't – shall – must) have walked to work . His car is still in the garage.
6- He can't walk. He (must – mustn't – shouldn't – won't) be ill.
7- He spends so much money. He (can't – shouldn't – must – won't) be rich.
8- You (can't have – must have – should have – will have) finished that book already. You bought it only yesterday and it is very long.
9- A: Look,Mr Hesham's keys are on the table. B: He (must have - can't have – might have – may have) seen them when he left this morning.
10- A: He's only been in the laboratory for ten minutes. B: Surely he (must – can't – might – may) have finished the experiment already.
11- Ali fell off his bike . His mother says he (might – will – can – didn't) have broken his arm.
12- He (can't – mustn't – must – should) have been injured. There was blood on his face.
13- The streets are wet. It (must rain – can't rain – must have rained – should have rained) last night.
14- The sky is cloudy and dark .It (must – can't might – could) rain .
15- Hala (must – may – can't – must not) fail. I am not sure.
16- You are too late .You (can't – might – could – must) catch your train

Rewrite the following sentences, using the word(s) in brackets:

1- Perhaps he will arrive tomorrow. (may)
2- It is possible that the child broke the window. (may)
3- They were late. Perhaps they missed the nine o'clock train. (may)
4- Perhaps he was ill yesterday. (may)
5- It is impossible that the computer made this mistake. (The computer)
6- I'm sure that Ahmed isn't over forty. (can't)
7- I think he is definitely a doctor. (must)
8- Perhaps the missing boy has run away from home. (may)
9- I think he was ill. (must)
10- I don't think he will come back. (might)
11- It's possible that the driver didn't see the warning sign. (couldn't)

Test on Unit Fifteen

1- Finish the following dialogue between Ali and the hotel receptionist:

Ali : Have you any vacancies ?
Receptionist : Yes, I can offer you room 20 on the first floor.

Receptionist : The second floor is full.
Ali : ....(2)…………………….....?
Receptionist : All the rooms overlook the sea.
Ali : ....(3)…………………….....?
Receptionist : Of course, I'll show it to you. Take a seat for a moment.
Ali : ....(4)...............................?
Receptionist : Dinner is served in the restaurant.

Unit 15	24	Test on unit fifteen	24	Mr: Hesham

2- Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1- Your friend tells you a bout his father's death.
2- Sameh suggests playing football but you don't agree.
3- You ask Hany's opinion a bout your new camera.
4- You ask a policeman the way to the post office.

3- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. She always picks …………………… her husband's clothes.
   a- at b- out c- up d- in
2. He works ……………………….. to get high marks
   a- hard b- hardly c- hardy d- good
3. I have always been afraid ………………………. snakes.
   a- about b- from c- of d- with
4. When he was young, she had a ……………………. Of the dark.
   a- session b- panic c- fear d- frightened
5. I'm sorry to hear you're ill. I hope you get …………………… it soon.
   a- better b- over c- on d- of
6. When he looked down from a high building, he feels …………………… .
   a- dizzy b- irrational c- virtual d- luxury
7. He …………… have known about your illness. Nobody told him about it.
   a- must b– can't c– needn't d– mustn't
8. The policeman told her to turn right and she turned left. She ………. have understood him.
   a- must b– may c– can't d– could
9. It …………………… be a bird. You must be mistaken.
   a- may b– might c– can't d– must
10. When he worked up he didn't find his watch. Someone …………have stolen it.
   a- must b- can't c– should d– mustn't
11- The streets are muddy .It ………………….. have rained
   a- must b- can't c– should d– mustn't
12- My friend is absent .He ………………… ill. I have no idea.
   a- must b- can't c– might d– mustn't

4- Rewrite the following sentences, using the word(s) in brackets:

1- It's possible the thief stole the money. (might)
2- I'm sure that Ali isn't teacher. (can't)
3- The house was certainly built before 1990. (must)
4- I phoned Hassan but he didn't answer, I think he wasn't at home. (can't have)

5-Findthe mistake and correct it:

1- I have a copy about heights.
2- The patient should be put in a virtual station with the thing he has a phobia about.
3- You should evade eating fats.
4- I hope you can get up your fear of dogs.

6- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Most countries in the world now welcome tourists because of the money they bring in. Many countries make

great efforts to encourage tourism, and many also depend on what they earn from it to keep their economies going.

People who like adventure will even try to visit countries. Companies regularly arrange trips through the Sahara desert or to Himalayan mountains for whoever enjoys such trips, but the numbers of visitors are small. Most tourists try to choose whichever places have fairly comfortable, cheap hotels, quite good food, reasonable safety, sunny weather or unusual things to see. Their choice of a place for a holiday also depends on when they can get away, it is not very pleasant to go to a place when it is having its worst weather.

One big problem for a nation wishing to attract tourists is the cost of building hotels for them. Building good hotels swallow up a lot of money, and many of the countries that need the tourists are poor. What they spend on building has to be borrowed from foreign banks. Another problem is that more and more big international companies are building hotels all over the world, so that the profits from a hotel often do not stay in the country in which it has been built.

And there is also the question of training **staff**, teaching them foreign languages, how to cook the kind of food that foreign tourists expect. In Egypt special colleges have been set up for this purpose. Tourists often feel shocked by the different customs and habits that they see around them. They refuse the local food and insist on having only what they eat at home.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What would happen to some countries if tourism stopped?
2. Where do the profits from some hotels unfortunately go?
3. Which places do tourists prefer?
4. Mention two problems which face countries wishing to attract tourists.

B. Choose the correct answer:

5. The underlined word **"it"** in the first paragraph refers to ---------------
   a) the country b) tourism c) economy d) hotel
6. Some people don't go to a place for a holiday although they like it ---------
   a) because it is not very pleasant b) because of bad weather
   c) because it is fairly comfortable d) because they are badly treated
7. The underlined word **staff** probably means -----------------
   a) employees b) businessmen c) investors d) tourists

7- Answer only Four (4) of the following questions:

1- What are phobias ?
2- How can phobias affect people's lives ?
3- What kinds of things are people commonly afraid of ?
4- Many people with fear of flying still travel on planes . Why do you think this ?
5- How can a computer programme used in treating some phobias ?
6- What is the usual treatment for phobias ? How ?

8- (A) Answer the following questions:

1- What new job did Fagin ask Noah to do?
2-What was the magistrate's decree against the Artful Dodger?
3-How did Nancy meet her end?
4-Why did Sikes think of going back to London again?
5- Where did Mr Brownlow and Rose met ?

Unit 15	26	Test on unit fifteen	26	Mr: Hesham

B- Read the following quotation, then answer the questions:

"Where can I find you if I need information "

1- Who said that? To whom?
2- Where would they decide to meet?
3-How was the speaker on being left?

9- Write a paragraph of seven (7) sentences about:

A visit you have made to a tourist sight in your country.
"How to increase our food production"

10- A- Translate into Arabic:

The Ancient Egyptians gave much thought and attention to their tombs. They called their tombs the houses of eternity and provided them with all the necessities of comfort and happiness on earth.

B) Translate into English:

لقد ساعد التقدم التكنولوجي الإنسان على إشباع كل احتياجاته.

Unit 16		Exercises on unit sixteen		Mr: Hesham

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- An (oasis – island – sea – river) is a place with plants in the desert
2- There is a real (dangerous – disastrous – threat – promise) that there is a flood.
3- We should improve the (plane – satellite – operation – process) of education.
4- The country tries to (reclaim – mend – reform – deform) the desert .
5- After the reclamation the land became suitable (in – for – to – of) farming .
6- Fertile land is (produce –productive – producer – introduce) .
7- To (step – store – suggest – request) something means to keep it somewhere till needed
8- A (shortage – short – excess – excessive) of vitamins causes illness.
9- It is always very sad when animals become (rid of – extinct – worse – alive)
10- Please can you (get over – get off – get rid of – get up) those empty bottles .
11- It is hard for people to (dies – alive – arrive – survive) in the Arctic .
12- The river (floats – flows – floods – flocks) the valley every spring .
13- Try to (consist – contain – include – decline) Ahmed more in your game .
14- Smoking can damage your (healthy – headline – health – healthful) .
15- (Fitness – Fire – File – Fine) destroyed part of the building .
16- There are millions of (spices – types – species – ones) of plants living in the Amazon .
17- Many animals live in the city , although it is not their usual (hold – habit– horse – habitat)
18- Drunk drivers should (lose – win – gain – get) their licence .
19- (acre – hectare – nectar – hectic) is a unit of are equal to 10.000 square metres .
20- If a farm is (productive – conductive – deductive – profitable) it gives us a lot of food.
21- Undoubtedly , climate change will (improve – prove – enhance – affect) food production greatly

22- To increase food (production – deficiency – shortage – crises) we must reclaim the desert

23- I have missed m meal , so I am (hunger– hungry – angry – anger) now.
24- I was thinking (of – in – on – at) all the happy times we'd spent together .
25- They have worked hard(feed – food – eat – kill) their children
26- My father devotes his time to (killing – bringing up – rising – raising) animals for meat&wool

Unit 16	27	Exercises on unit sixteen	27	Mr: Hesham

27- In my (opponent – opinion – opportunity – operation) He made the right decision .
28- He gave no definite answer He was (sure – certain – uncertain – unsuitable)
29- People should move (out of – out – in – over) the cities to work in agriculture.
30-It has been known that Egypt is an (cultural – electrical – agricultural – virtual) land.
31-The drug is known to (induce – introduce – produce – proclaim) side-effects.
32- We should encourage the slow learners to keep (up – in – out – of) with other students.
33-Good girls try to keep (out – out of – up with – on) trouble .
34- The (habit – habitually – habitat – habitual) is the natural environment where animals live .
35-There is a large sign in the park which says" keep (off – up with – on – out) the grass.
36-Things are changing so fast that's hard to keep (on – up away – out)
37-Although he is very tired , he kept (off – up – up with – on) running.
38- Some animals can face (distinction – threat – extinction – hunger) .They no longer exist.
39-Population (decline – growth – reduction – decrease) is a global problem threatening the world
40- Tees are very important for our (tourism criticism – fanaticism – ecosystem)

find the mistake and correct it

1- Well done ! Keep it off
2- We should increase our cultural production such as the vegetables and rice.
3-There is starvation in some parts of the world due to luck of food.
4-Fertile land can produce good quality crops as it is conductive.
5-Nectare is a unit of measurement and equals 10,000square metres .
6-Keep of the grass , please.
7- We face popular explosion because our number increases each second.
8-Many spices of animals have become extinct because of over hunting.
9-Climate change is a thread that to biodiversity
10-Photosynthesis is a natural procession

A- Translate into Arabic:

Rain forests are being destroyed at an incredible rate. Much of the damage is being done by poor farmers, but they are not to blame. They have to clear rainforest land to grow food for their families.

B) Translate into English:

تعانى الكثير من الدول الأفريقية والآسيوية من الحروب الأهلية والجفاف والمجاعات.

Unit 16		Exercises on grammar		Mr: Hesham

1-By next Christmas we (will be – are being - will have been – have been) here for eight years.
2-The builders say they (finish - will have finished – might finish – are finishing) the roof by Tuesday.
3-By the time we (got – had got – get – getting) to the party. Most people will have left.
4-By the time we get to the stadium. The match (will have started - starting – was starting – had started) .
5-In the future, every new book will be (publish – publishing - published – publishes) as an e-book.
6-I'm sure the price (will be reduced –reduce – is reducing – had reduced) when more people buy the) .
8-I think most bestsellers (will be read – will be reading – will read – will have read) as e-books.

9-I'm sure some kinds of books (won't replace – won't be replacing – won't be replaced – can replace)

10-In the future, mobile phones (will make – will be making – will have made - will be made) smaller.

11-By this time next week, (I'll have heard – I hear – I am hearing – I heard) my test results.

Unit 16	28	Test unit sixteen	28	Mr: Hesham

1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Shop assistant : Welcome sir,....................(1)…………….…... ?

Customer : Yes, please. I'd like a pair of shoes.

Shop assistant : Sit down here,....................(2)..................... ?

Customer : Size 40

Shop assistant : ………………...(3)…………………..……

Customer : Black.

Shop assistant : Please try this

Customer : .... (4) .... I need a larger size.

2- Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1- You receive a wrong telephone number.

2- You heard that your cousin had been injured in an accident.

3- You apologize for arriving too late at school.

4- Someone wants to borrow your book and you agree.

3- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- The number of type of plants and animals in an area is called …………………

a- biodiversity b- biochemistry c- biology d- biophysics

2- Insects may become ……………………….. if the crops they live on disappear.

a- distinctive b- excessive c- extensive d- extinct

3- The land by the River Nile is …………. so it gives us a lot of crops .

a- production b- productive c- producer d- products

4- The bridge ……………….been built by next June

a- can't be b- will be c-will have d – has been

5- They will have studied English ………….. 9.00 o'clock.

a- by b- on c- at d- in

6- You do a better job this time .Keep ………….. the good work

a- out b- up c- up with d- out of

7- They will have traveled …………….weeks' time

a- by b- on c- at d- in

8- He could hardly walk, ………….. he?

a- could b- did c- couldn't d- doesn't

9- Parents …………… some of their characteristics to their children.

a- transmit b- transparent c- transplant d- transport

10- I …………the car by next month.

a-will have b- will have bought c- will be bought d- will buy

11- She will have married in three …………… time.

a- months b- months's c- months' d- month's

12-He new underground line (will have been built – will be building – has built – have built) by 2012.

4- Rewrite the following sentences, using the word(s) in brackets:

1- I will finish building the house in next October . (by November)

3- She has been a doctor for 10 ears now (by next year)
4- He will visit his uncle next week (will have)

Unit 16	29	Test unit sixteen	29	Mr: Hesham

5- find the mistake and correct it

1- We shouldn't sorted food for so long .
2- We should get red of our bad habits .
3-Some people managed to survival the earthquake although many people were killed
4-The dinosaur was an existed animal.

6- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Humans, unlike many other animals eat everything .We require both vegetable and meat to be fully healthy; though some humans manage to survive reasonably healthily whilst consuming no animal products at all, finding their protein mainly in nuts and seeds. To carry out its many complicated functions, the human body requires different chemicals and substances. All of the nutrition we take in can be put in 1 of 7 categories. These are; proteins, carbohydrates, fibre, minerals, vitamins, fats and water. Carbohydrates provide the body with energy. Proteins allow the body to repair itself and grow. Fibre aids the digestive system. Minerals and vitamins are required for many reasons; lack in any vitamin or mineral can lead to illnesses. Vitamins are essential for normal growth and development. Fats are often unnecessary, and many are bad for you. The body doesn't need to take in most fats, but the fatty acids omega-3 and omega-6. The
body is around 70% water. If water isn't consumed, the body will dehydrate. The body loses water in excretion, sweating and breathing. It is advised you should have a balanced diet, taking in food from each of the food groups, in proportion.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- What does the human body need to carry out its functions?
2- What does the underlined word "These" refer to?
3- Why does the human body need different chemicals and substances?
4- Find the meanings in the passage meaning (a) very important (b)shortage
5- Our body loses water in (a) excretion and sweating only. b) sweating and breathing only.
c) excretion, sweating and breathing. d) none of the previous
6- a) Proteins b) Carbohydrates c) Minerals d) Fibre) provide us with energy

7- Answer only Four (4) of the following questions:

1- what will happen to many animals because of the climate change?
2- Why are trees important?
3- Why should we reclaim more land?
4- What is the increase in population a great problem?

8- (A) Answer the following questions:

1-What kind offer did Mr Brownlow make to Nancy?
2-What was Monks's real name? 3- If you were Nancy . would you return to the gang ?
4-What did Noah tell Fagin and Sikes about Nancy ? 5-Why did Sikes kill Nancy?

B- Read the following quotation, then answer the questions:

"You are good for a beginner .Now I have a nice job to you. "

1- Who said that ? To whom? 2- What was the good thing? 3- What was the nice job?

Write a paragraph of seven sentences about: Great projects in Egypt

The computer is a fairly new invention, but it has already become very important in the modern world, especially in government offices, science, banks and education. Since computers are very efficient, schools, banks, and other organizations use them for many kinds of work where speed is essential.

Unit Seventeen Exercises

Unit 17	30	Exercises on unit seventeen	30	Mr: Hesham

Choose the correct answer:

1- The play was (based – base – basis – basic) on people's struggle for better life .
2- There was a little (criminal – criticism – critical – crime) when we moved here .
3- I spent the weekend (decorating – declining – deciding – decaying) the flat .
4-A (poet – detective – builder - survivor) is a police officer who tries to find criminals.
5- The tax may be the only way to (solution – solve – increase – beat) the city's budget crisis .
6- A\ An (landlady – landlord – tenant – winner) Is a woman that you rent a room or house from .
7- There is a very serious change to her (chapter – charge – character – charity) .
8- A\ An (fox – pig – cow – hound) is a dog used for hunting .
9- He (indebted – inherited – awarded – left) A good fortune from his father .
10- A\ An (play – legend – novel – poetry) is an old well known story , often about brave people.
11- Try not to eat (inside – outside – between – above) meals .
12- (fictional – fierce – filthy – final) are people or events from a book or story , and are not real.
13- The report (shortens – shoots – shouts – shows) a rise in employment .
14- A\ An (professional – fan – athletes – amateur) is someone who likes a particular sport , kind of music very much, or who admires a famous person .
15-New laws have been issued to (provide– protest– provoke– protect) children from being exploited 16- You'll have a bad (invite – invent – injection – involve) A better excuse than that .
17- He had a bad (inhibition – injury – injection – inhumanity) in the accident .
18- I send these flowers as an (exportation – explosion – expression – explanations) of my gratitude .
19- My office is in the third (flour – flood – float – floor)
20- I'm (excited – worried – bored – happy) With this book . I think I'll read another one .
21- He isn't (dead – death – dying – living) he is alive .
22- He is in jail for (praising – punishing – killing – arresting) a policeman .
23- Yesterday, he spent 10 hours (lying – lie – laying – lies) In bed .
24- He lived in Cairo until his (birth – punishment – arrival – death)
25- Are you (happy – anxious – sad – worried) With their decision ?
26- Someone (robbed – stole – steamed – strewed) my passport .
27- She was (surprised – happy – interested – keen) at how much it cost .
28- The police are (investing – investigating invading – involving) th murder .
29- It was too late to (struggle – sink – save - salute) the sick woman , an she died .
30- The location of the stolen money remains a (myth – mystery – legend – mysterious).
31- The last (surface – cover –scene – view) in the film shows a man running into the desert
32 – A (play – will – poem – legend) is an old story that may be true.
33- He had no (physical – mental – logical – critical) injuries , so he wasn't bitten by a dog.

Find the mistake and correct it

1. An addictive can solve hundreds of crimes.
2. I can't explain or understand the experience on his face.
3. They shock the hound which died at once.
4. I enjoyed reading about the legendary of the pharaohs curse .
5. Before his marriage he directorate his flat in order to look bright .

6. A hound is a dog which often used for hunting
7. It is a prize to steal things from other people

Unit 17	31	Exercises on unit seventeen grammar	31	Mr: Hesham

Rewrite using the words in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. I saw him in the tram. (He)
2. The boys had completed work before five o'clock. (had been)
3. The teacher was watching us in the class. (We)
4. They haven't informed him of the change of the plan (He)
5. Ahmed may give you his camera. (be)
6. They are playing tennis. (being)
7. After they had heard all the speech they left. (been)
8. He didn't tell me anything about the accident. (I)
9. The postman gave her a letter this morning. (A letter)
10. Nobody has ever spoken to me like that before. (I)
11. One can't eat an orange if nobody has peeled it. (be - been)
12. Mr Ahmed used to make his sons do the work alone. (made)
13. The man who bakes this bread lives nearby. (This bread is)
14. You are to leave this here. Someone will call for it later. (This .....because)
15. Somebody is using the computer at the moment . (being)

A- Translate into Arabic:

Communication has become easier and the chance for individuals to obtain mass information at great speed has become available. This has resulted in a feverish race among nations to obtain advanced technology.

Translate into English:

إن زيادة الإنتاج أصبح واجب وطني حتى يمكننا مواجهة مشكلة تزايد السكان والبطالة في مصر.

Unit 17		Test on unit seventeen		Mr: Hesham

A- Language Functions

1- Finish the following dialogue between you and Ahmed who is going to the USA:

Policeman : You look lost,………………...(1)......................
Stranger : Yes, can you direct me ?
Policeman : ....(2)............................
Stranger : To the Egyptian Museum ....(3)..................
Policeman : No, it is ten minutes from here.
Stranger : ....(4) …………………........
Policeman : Go straight at this street and you'll find it on the left.
Stranger : Thank you very much.

2- Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

I- Someone asks you if the radio is a good thing or a bad thing. You give your opinion.
2- You want to ask the waiter to bring you some tea.
3- Your father thinks that watching too much TV wastes your time.
4- You warn your brother who is playing with match .

B- Vocabulary and Structutre

3- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- A ……….. is a type of dog, used in hunting.

a) hound b) hour c) horse d) hotdog

2- Excessive dosage of this drug can result in …………….. to the liver.
a) inure b) injury c) injunction d) injured

3- A new project …………….. .
a) should set up b) should have set up c) should be set up d) will set up

4- He ………………… to give a speech.
a) was asking b) asked c) was asked d) has asked

5- She ……… her mother's good looks and her father's bad temper.
a) inherited b) inhaled c) inhibited d) inhabited

6- The car ………………… before I used it.
a) had washed b) has washed c) will wash d) had been washed

7- She ……………………… her children with ghost stories.
a) terrified b) terror c) territory d) terrorism

8- The steel ……………………... on trains.
a) transported b) was transported c) will transport d) has transported

9- Scientists are ……………. to find out the cause of the crash.
a) inventing b) inviting c) investigating d) invested

10- This kind of Jacket ……………….. very smart.
a) considered b) is considered c) will consider d) has considered.

11- This maths problems are very complex and I can't …………. them.
a) solve b) solution c) resolve d) dissolve.

12- Many houses ………………….. during the last earthquake
a)were collapsed b) are collapsed c) collapsed d) collapse .

4- Rewrite the following sentences, using the word(s) in brackets:

1- Your hands should be washed before eating. (You)
2- The headmaster punished the students for their bad behaviour . (The students were)
3- My car will be repaired tomorrow. (I)
4- I tipped the guide for showing me the sights. (The guide was)

5- Find the mistake and correct it:

1- Many films have been based in Shakespeare's plays .
2-Oliver Twist is a factual character invented by Charles Dickens.
3-I rent my new flat from a kind landwoman.
4-The police were looking for any evidence at the seem of the crime.

6- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

A journalist is coming to our school on Thursday. He's writing a story about our science club because it has done some projects about conserving energy and developing new energy sources. He's arriving at ten o'clock. The headmistress will give him some tea in her office, then he'll visit the science classes with Mr Magdy, the head science teacher. In our science club, after we had gathered information from the internet, we made posters about conserving energy. We want to encourage others to conserve energy by using less electricity and using public transportation more. We also learned about the efforts of scientists and
engineers to find new energy sources. We made small models of solar energy panels that generate electricity from sunlight, and windmills that generate electricity from the wind. These will be exhibited at other schools. Some of us drew ideas for new types of cars that will use less fuel. Many science

club members want to become energy engineers. We hope this journalist's story will encourage other students to find solutions to energy problems.

A) Answer the following Questions:

1- Why is the journalist going to visit the school?
2 - What three things did the science club make?
3 - The article mentions two ways to conserve energy. What are they?
4 - In what way do you think science clubs in schools can be useful?

B- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

5- What does the underlined word "These" refer to?
a- models b- windmills c- sunlight and wind d- solar energy panels
6 - Who made the models?
a- Mr Magdy b- all the students c- engineers d- the science club members
7- What does "generate electricity" mean?
a make electricity b save electricity c waste electricity d- use electricity

7- Answer only Four (4) of the following questions:

1- What does the Hound of the Baskervilles look like?
2- Are there any Egyptian legends like Hound of the Baskervilles?
3- How can rich countries help poor countries?
4- How can doctors help people in poor countries?
5- What is the legend of the wild dog in Hound of the Baskervilles?
6- Why is the dog kept hungry in Hound of the Baskervilles?

D- The Novel

8- (A) Answer the following questions:

1- What did Monks do with the locket?
2- What did the two servants say about nurse Sally ?
3- How were Oliver and Rose closely related ?
4- How could Mr Brownlow punish the Bumbles? What do you think of the bumbles?

B- Read the following quotation, then answer the questions

" They are in a small bag inside the chimney of my front door."

1- Who said that ? To whom?
2- What was in the bag ?
3- Where was the speaker ?

E- Writing

9- Write a paragraph of seven (7) sentences about:

Your last summer holiday
"The importance of holidays"

F- Translation

10) A- Translate into Arabic:

In summer, it is the habit of almost everyone to go away for a holiday. There are many kinds of resorts, but perhaps the most popular are the seaside and the mountains.

B- Translate into English:

التكنولوجيا سلاح ذو حدين, فهي السلم الذي ترقي به الإنسانية, ولكنها أيضا قد تكون أداة هدم ودمار.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- If we (encourage – prevent – add double) something .We stop it.
2- If you (weigh – widen – increase – reduce) something .It gets smaller.
3- If we (destroy – hide – illuminate – lift) something. We make it lighter
4- During our free time. We use (gesture – leisure –pressure – treasure) facilities .
5- If something is (intellectual – superficial – natural – artificial) It is made by people.
6- (Astronomers – Astrologers – Fishermen – Lifeguards) study the stars and planets.
7- (Colourful – Exotic – Nocturnal – Domestic) birds and animals come out at night.
8- The burglars took the jewels from the shop the (horn – torch – alarm – candle) wasn't on.
9- The (authors – writers – priorities – authorities) should put more lights in the park .
10- Cars (prevent – cause – reduce – decrease) both air and noise pollution .
11- Cars shouldn't press their (brakes – horns – engines – alarms) at night or people can't sleep.
12- There has been an (increase – adverse – adventure – advertise) in the number of accidents.
13- Students often feel (happiness – stress – pleasure – misery) when they have exams.
14- It is important that he gets (on – off – rid of – up) earl in the morning because of his job.
15- I can't sleep because the car alarm (down – off – up – on) in the middle off the night.
16- He asked me to put (on – up – off – up with) the problem until he solved it.
17- I will (get rid of – get up – get – put up with) the car it it continues to break down.
18- (Noise – Air – Light – Water) pollution can cause deafness.
19- (Illuminate – Eliminate – Dominate – Facilitate) your torch here to find my lost money.
20- What should we do to (prevent – spread – grow – increase) pollution?
21- Bats are an example of (domestic – nocturnal – fierce – artificial) creatures.
22- Careless people are (purifying - cleaning – polluting – boiling) water and making it dirty.
23- The orange light is a threat to the (survival – survive – live – alive) of nocturnal animals .
24- Do you enjoy any (measure – treasure – pressure – leisure) facilities in your town?
25- The accident happened because the car crashed (in – on – of – into) a lorry.
26- Planting trees can protect the world (of – from – out – in) global warming.
27- Mr Hesham asked his students to (do – give – make – put) suggestions to prevent pollution.
28- The market is full of (customers – managers – doctors – farmers) as it sells goods cheaply .
29- Pollution has a bad (affect – effective – effect – affection) on all people .
30- My daughter shines (into – of – about – at) languages
31- It has become necessary to (enforce – cancel – prevent - ignore) noise laws.

Find the mistake and correct it

1- To eliminate something means to make it lighter .
2-We use treasure facilities during our free time .
3-Bats are neutral birds. They are active at night.
4- Air and water pollution benefit the environment.
5- Night pollution is getting worse and worse.
6- Lake Nasser is a natural lake. It was made by people.
7-How many farms of pollution are there ?
8-Noise population is unbearable.
9-Car arms often go off late at night.
10-You should return the light off when you go to bed.

1-How *many* seconds (*is – are – were – would)* there in an hour?
2-Ten kilometres (have – been - is - *are) a* long way to run.
3-Would you like (some – much – *a – any) cup* of tea?
4-One of the pages in the book *(is – are – were – have been) torn*.
5-We didn't take (some – many – much – little) photographs yesterday.
6-Ali was listening to (a – many – one – some) music.
7-We didn't do (a – much – many – some) shopping last week.
8-I still have (a little – much – one – a few) things to do.
9-I am going to buy (some – a few – two – one) bread.
10-If you want to know the news, you can read (much paper – many paper – a paper – paper).
11-I want to print the documents, but my printer is out of (papers – paper – a paper – many papers)
12-Bad news (don't – doesn't – haven't – aren't) make people happy.
13-John is unemployed. He can't get (job – profession – work – position).
14-Can you give me (an – some – many – one) advice?
15-I don't have (many – some – much – a lot) luggage.
16-They spend (a lot of – many – a few – a) money on travel.
17-Enjoy your trip. Have (a – many – a few – any) good time.
18-I need a new (pair – couple – double – jar) of sunglasses.
19-I have (a – a few – any – a lot) problem. Can you help me?
20-How (much – many – few – little) students are there in your school?
21-Have you finished (a – some – one – the) book I lent you?
22-She has (the – an – a – many) French name, but in fact she's English.
23-I am going away for (some – many – much – a) week in September.

<u>Rewrite the following :</u>

1- I have bought oil . (an)
2- She has got cloth. (a)
3- My shoes are expensive. (is)
4- I need some soap to wash my hands (a)
5- I have bought more cloches than my brother. (My brother)
6- Rich people should help poor people (The)
7- We respect our elders . (Our elders)

Unit 18		Test on unit eighteen		Mr: Hesham

1- Finish the following dialogue between you and Amir and his teacher:

Amir is telling his teacher about one of his close friends.

Teacher : Hello, Amir. Do you have any close friends?
Amir : ……………………(1)……….. ....
Teacher : How long have you known him?
Amir : ……………………(2) ....
Teacher : I see. What do you do together?
Amir : …………………..(3)…….............................
Teacher : ……………………(4)..................................?
Amir : No, I'm good at maths. He's good at science

2- Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1- Your sister wants to know what you are going to do at the weekend.
2- Your brother played much and did badly in his English exam. You blame him.
3- A passerby wants to go to the train station. You give him directions.
4- You want to buy a new T-shirt. You ask the salesman for the price.

3- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- The state takes decisive measures for …………..……. the environment from pollution.
a) protecting b) consideration c) conversation d) construction
2- He asked me if I had ………………….. some suggestion to solve the noise problem.
a) said b) made c) done d) make
3- When the soldier had lost his arm or leg , he depended on …………… limbs .
a) artificial b) synthetic c) false d) natural
4- Air , noise , water and ……………..pollution should be solved quickly
a) fight b) light c) night d) height
5- The ………………….. animals are active at night only .
a) rare b) nocturnal c) domestic d) tame
6- We all learn by ……………..………. .
a) expert b) experience c) experiment d) expiry
7- I have got ………………… goods than my neighbour.
a- few b- less c- fewer d- little
8- Fifty litres of oil …………….. enough for my car .
a. is b. are c. were d. have
9- Do you have …………….......... sugar in our tea? .
a. many b. few c. much d. a lot
10- ………………….. Fresh bread tastes delicious .
a. The b. A c. An d. no article
11- The article was written on ……………...... sheet of paper .
a. the b. an c. a d. no article
12- Have you got ………………….. idea about light pollution ?
a- many b- any c- some d- few

4- Rewrite the following sentences, using the word(s) in brackets:

1- We have got more goods than him. (He has)
2- I bought toothpaste (a)
3- My glasses were broken yesterday. (My pair)
4- How much paper do you need ? (How many)

5-Find the mistake and correct it

1- The car arm an go off loudly if a thief tries to steal it.
2- I think , I can't get up with all this noise. It gives me a headache.
3- Nectar birds are active at night.
4- Noise pollution can reason deafness as well as the constriction of the blood vessels .

6- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Thank you for your letter. I am very pleased to hear that you are coming to England for a holiday next year. Please tell me the dates of your visit as soon as you know them. School finishes

for us in the middle of July and starts again six weeks later, at the beginning of September. I hope you can come in late July or August during my holiday.

I've told my parents about your visit and they said they would be very happy for your family to visit us when you are here. As you know, we live hot far from London - about 50 km - so it will be easy for you to visit us. We can show you some of the interesting historic places in our town. If we have enough time, we could go to the sports centre and swim or play a game. Do you play tennis or squash? If you like, we could also go shopping together, either in our town or in London. It only takes about half an hour on the train. Write to me again when you know the date of your arrival. I'm really looking forward to your visit. Best wishes,

A- Answer the following questions:

1- Why is Jack happy?
2 - Why does Jack hope Mansour can visit in July or August?
3- How far does Jack live from London?
4 - Where does Jack suggest he and Mansour could go shopping?

B- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

5- Who is Mansour coming on holiday with?
a- His school friends b- His family c- His sports team d- His father
6- How long does it take to get to London by train from where Jack lives?
a- About an hour b- About thirty minute c- About half a minute d- About an hour and a half

7- Answer only Four (4) of the following questions:

1- What are the four forms of pollution?
2- What is noise pollution ?
3- What is the effect of the orange light on nocturnal birds ?
4- Why do you think we should get rid of pollution ?

8- (A) Answer the following questions:

1)Why were the people living in the slums hopeless?
2-What was written in the will?
3-Why did Monks know Mr Brownlow well? 4-Why did Monks want Oliver to be a thief ?
5- Why didn't anyone take Mr Brownlow's reward ?

B- Read the following quotation and then answer the questions:

" I found his will and a letter to Agnes."

a)Who does the underlined word refer to? b)Who was Agnes?
c)What did the speaker do with the will?

Write a paragraph of seven (7) sentences about:

"What people can do in your town to help the environment"

10- A- Translate into Arabic:

Egypt might be facing water shortage. The Nile water has its limited resources and in a few years, there will be a great need for more resources for the rising population and also the land expansion.

تنفذ الكثير من المشروعات الزراعية والصناعية في صعيد مصر لتوفير فرص أفضل للعمل للمواطنين هناك

الحمـــــــــد للـــــه

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